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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Forty-sixth session
4-13 June 1990
Bangkok

SPECIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES: THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC

(Item 9 of the provisional agenda)

Note by the secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

1. This document highlights recent development patterns in the Pacific island subregion, with special reference to problems and constraints in development planning in the Pacific. It then reports on progress in the implementation of Commission resolution 269 (XLIV) on the Commission's activities in the Pacific, with due emphasis on the major responsive thrusts in the provision of technical assistance by the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC) and the ESCAP secretariat.

2. This report is presented in the analytical format which was commended by the Commission at its forty-fifth session. In section I of the report selected issues pertaining to the economic performance of Pacific island countries are examined, with special reference to problems and constraints in development planning in the Pacific. Progress in the implementation of Commission resolution 269 (XLIV) is highlighted in section II. Sections III, IV and V contain an analysis of secretariat activities for the promotion of the economic and social development of ESCAP members and associate members in the Pacific, as implemented during 1989 by EPOC at Port Vila, by secretariat divisions, units, or offices, and by the Pacific Energy Development Programme (PEDP). The Commission may wish to make suggestions and recommendations regarding the difficult development problems in the Pacific island subregion and the responsive technical assistance project proposed in section I, as well as regarding the major thrusts of secretariat activities in the Pacific.

I. INADEQUACY IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

3. The unfavourable record of economic performance in most Pacific island countries during the 1980s was highlighted in document E/ESCAP/687 submitted to the forty-fifth session of the Commission, in 1989.[1/] The main reasons for such poor performance, which are discussed in great detail in part two of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1989, include insufficient human resources and institutional capabilities. Some of the issues involved are examined in this document with special reference to problems and constraints in development planning in the Pacific.

/4.

1/ "Special problems faced by the Pacific island countries: the Commission's activities in the Pacific" (E/ESCAP/687), pp. 1-8.

4. The past two decades or so have witnessed the adoption, by virtually all developing economies in the Pacific island subregion and elsewhere, of medium-term development planning as a management tool to rationalize the allocation of scarce resources for the attainment or acceleration of targeted social and economic progress.[2/] The record of overall economic performance in most island countries, however, has persistently fallen appreciably short of the goals and objectives embodied in various development plans (table 1).

5. The unsatisfactory discrepancy between planned and realized achievement, in spite of the large amount of effort devoted to development planning, has given rise to considerable doubts and pessimism concerning the intrinsic worth of development planning in the Pacific island environment.[3/] Such misgivings are unwarranted, however. The need to reconcile and match a multiplicity of competing forces and claims into a coherent whole, with limited resources, constitutes an ever-present challenge for macro-economic management. And development planning is a principal instrument for rational decision-making in the evolving process of economic growth and structural transformation, in the Pacific island subregion or elsewhere in the third world.

/Table 1.

2/ It is estimated that over 300 development plans had been formulated by the mid-1980s (W.C. Baum and S.M. Tolbert, Investing in Development - Lessons of World Bank Experience (London, Oxford University Press, 1985), p. 19).

3/ See, for example, Colin H. Allan, "Bureaucratic organization for development in small island states" in The Island States of the Pacific and Indian Oceans: Anatomy of Development, R.T. Shand, ed., Development Studies Centre Monograph No. 23 (Canberra, Australian National University, 1980), pp. 393-396; E.C. Hald, "Development planning: some basic requirements" in Island Economies - Studies from the South Pacific, Te'o I.J. Fairbairn, ed. (Suva, Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, 1985), pp. 149-156; O. Talwar, "Basic conditions of effective plan implementation" in Efficient Implementation of Development Plans, Proceedings of a United Nations Interregional Workshop on Development Planning, Maseru, Lesotho, 12-22 April 1983, (United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, ed., document No. TCD/SEM.85/3, New York, 1986), p. 58; and I.G. Bertram and R.F. Watters, "The MIRAB economy in South Pacific Microstates", Pacific Viewpoint, vol. 26, No. 3 (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, October 1985), pp. 497-519, and "The MIRAB process: earlier analysis in context", Pacific Viewpoint, vol. 27, No. 1 (May 1986), pp. 47-59. The term "MIRAB" stands for migration, remittance and aid-financed bureaucracies.

Table 1. Selected Pacific island developing countries. Average annual changes in real gross domestic product (GDP), and planned rates of GDP growth, various periods

(Percentage)

Countries	Realized GDP growth rate (1980-1987)	Planned GDP growth rate	
		Past	Current/future
Fiji	0.8	4.7 (1981-1985)	5.0 (1986-1990)
Kiribati	-1.0	n.a.	7.0 (1986-1990)
Papua New Guinea	2.5	3.0 (1985-1988)[a/]	2.8 (1985-1990)
Samoa	-0.1	4.2 (1980-1984)	4.7 (1985-1987)
Solomon Islands	1.4	5.6 (1980-1984)	4.7 (1985-1987)
Tonga	3.0	5.7 (1980-1985)	4.9 (1986-1990)
Vanuatu	2.0	n.a.	4.0 (1989-1991)[a/]

Sources: Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1989; and official national sources.

Note: a/ Indicative projections.

A. Overview of some difficulties

6. Nevertheless, the experience in development planning so far has revealed a number of significant problems.[4/] The planning cycle, by and large, starts and ends with a series of in-depth studies of long-term development options and initial conditions for internal plan consistency, of on-course performance for the necessary adjustments and fine-tuning, and of achievements and prospects for improved design and implementation of future plans. Analytical and evaluative work at the micro-economic level varies from fair to reasonably good in many Pacific island developing countries. This type of work is required by both aid donors and recipient countries in their assessment of development projects. With the possible exception of

/Fiji

4/ The adequacy of, and constraints and issues relating to economic analysis and planning capabilities in the Pacific island subregion are discussed at some length by E.K. Fisk, A.V. Hughes and S. Siwatibau in SPEC Corporate Plan, a report presented to, and adopted in September 1988 by, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, now known as the Forum Secretariat, in Suva. See also Forum Secretariat and South Pacific Commission, Third Regional Development Planners Meeting - Summary Record, Suva, 15-17 November 1989, particularly paras. 24-34, 60-63 and 76-98, plus the various recommendations adopted at the meeting.

Fiji and Papua New Guinea, however, few island countries possess the necessary human resources, qualified and experienced in the qualitative and quantitative analysis and assessment of emerging problems, issues and options in macro-economic policies, and long-term strategic development alternatives as interactive inputs over consecutive planning cycles.

7. Generally, on-course reporting needs are met through routine or periodic analyses and assessments made by subordinate agencies and units involved in plan implementation. For a variety of reasons, including acute lack of staff, data and information, effective channels for consultation and co-ordination, and time, few on-course monitoring and post-evaluation exercises satisfy the strict requirements of comprehensiveness, accuracy and timeliness. Furthermore, there are many occasions when such exercises are not conducted at all. The absence of well-prepared background studies or evaluations often contributes to plan design problems. These are then compounded by inadequate on-course monitoring and corrections necessitated by the heightened vulnerability of Pacific island economies to exogeneous shocks, culminating frequently in the truncation or even the abandonment of major plan components and targets.

8. Planned development strategies and objectives are executed by means of policy or control instruments, which can be powerful tools for economic management and intervention because of the leading role of the government sector in most developing economies.[5/] There are, as a rule, administrative provisions for specific and frequent consultations and collaboration between planning and fiscal-policy-making agencies with direct ministerial supervision and/or participation in virtually all Pacific and other developing countries. Such structural linkages, however, tend to be not as strong at the working level owing partly to institutional rigidities and manpower deficiencies, including the absence of the necessary motivation for

/co-operation,

5/ In fact, fiscal operations (including government budgetary transactions on both the revenue and expenditure side) have consequently become perhaps the single most important instrument in development policy and planning. Government tax and non-tax revenue, for example, reached 40-50 per cent of GDP in Kiribati, Samoa and Tuvalu in the mid-1980s; the ratio ranged upwards of a quarter in most other island economies. The government sector is the principal provider of domestic employment, accounting for 50-80 per cent of the formal sector work force in smaller island economies, and between 25 and 40 per cent in the bigger economies such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

co-operation, and partly to the different perspectives and operating procedures of the agencies concerned.[6/]

9. Inadequate inter-agency interaction has made it difficult to examine critically and adjust established development targets and objectives in the light of financial (and budgetary) possibilities. At the same time, the ability of finance agencies to co-ordinate and integrate their budgetary operations over the medium to long term is frequently constrained by the need to accommodate immediate or even day-to-day economic and non-economic vicissitudes, and by the perennial scarcity of human and other resources. Moreover, there is the multi-dimensional role and impact of fiscal operations as a policy and planning tool in the simultaneous pursuit of economic growth and stability, of employment and economic efficiency, and of distributive equity. All these problems and weaknesses have often led to considerable discrepancies between the intent of fiscal strategy and the actualities of fiscal-policy making.[7/] Such divergences, aggravated by a variety of other policy and institutional constraints, not only dilute considerably development plan vision and initiative, they also contribute to the persistent shortfalls in plan achievement, and the stop-and-go pattern of economic performance characteristic of most Pacific island countries, as discussed in an earlier document.[8/]

B. A technical assistance proposal

10. The urgent need for improved macro-economic planning capabilities, and structural linkages among planning, finance and statistical agencies, has long been recognized. The development plans of developing countries in the Pacific and elsewhere invariably devote much space to a review of current planning problems and constraints, and remedial measures, many of which have been raised by the concerned authorities in various international

/forums.

6/ Planning agencies, in particular, tend to be preoccupied with medium- to long-term development horizons, while their finance counterparts are basically engaged in the already demanding requirements of annual budgeting and day-to-day budget administration. See, for example, ESCAP, Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1982, p. 191, and Guidelines for Development Planning Procedures, Methods and Techniques (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.II.H.1), pp. 76 ff.

7/ For example, measures ostensibly directed toward the promotion of savings and investment for growth have contributed to the narrowing of the income tax bases, thus conflicting with equity goals. The major trade-offs and complementarities relating to the effective application of fiscal policy in the context of development planning are discussed at length in Survey, 1982, pp. 189-203, and in the references cited therein.

8/ E/ESCAP/687, pp. 5-7.

forums. In particular, the pressing need for enrichment of human resources in the fields of development planning and policy have been repeatedly expressed by island Governments at various sessions of the Committee on Development Planning and of the Commission.[9/] Most recently, a meeting of Pacific island planners convened jointly by the Forum Secretariat and the South Pacific Commission in November 1989 registered considerable concern at the limited opportunities for training in development planning and macro-economic policy management.[10/]

11. It is therefore proposed, for the consideration and guidance of the Commission, that a series of one regional and three subregional training courses on "Macro-economic development planning and policy management in a rapidly changing external world" be implemented under the subprogramme "Special measures in favour of island developing countries" in 1991-1992. The courses are designed to complement closely, and to benefit from inputs from, an ESCAP research project which examines in depth the options in development policy and planning for efficient economic growth and structural transformation in the Pacific island subregion in the 1990s.

12. The proposed training courses will serve both to refresh and enrich the expertise of government officials in finance, planning and other related departments.[11/] Additionally, the regional training course will help the

/participating

9/ See, for example, the report of the Commission on its forty-first session (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 12) (E/1985/33-E/ESCAP/470), pp. 120 and 121; on its forty-second session (Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 11) (E/1986/32-E/ESCAP/536), p. 81; on its forty-third session (Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 14) (E/1987/34-E/ESCAP/590), pp. 108 and 109; and on its forty-fourth session (Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 11) (E/1988/35-E/ESCAP/644), p. 107; the report of the Committee on Development Planning on its fifth session (E/ESCAP/427), p. 22; and the introductory statement delivered on 29 March 1989 at the forty-fifth Commission session on behalf of Pacific island countries by the Hon. D. Kalpokas, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Judicial Services, Vanuatu.

10/ Forum Secretariat and South Pacific Commission, Third Regional Development Planners Meeting - Summary Record, Suva, 15-17 November 1989, p. 185. It is pertinent to note in this connection that the previous training course in these areas was organized for the benefit of Pacific island countries by ESCAP, with the active participation of other United Nations agencies, over a decade ago. The workshop on development planning in the Pacific subregion with special reference to evaluation was held in Apia from 15 August to 1 September 1977.

11/ A good part of such current expertise and capabilities was obtained from formal training at institutions of higher learning some time ago. Furthermore, the constant heavy workloads in frequently understaffed finance and planning offices have provided few opportunities for the concerned officials to reflect on and sharpen their perspectives concerning emerging issues and options in national development policy and planning, as well as strategic development alternatives.

participating officials themselves to identify particular needs and issues to be covered in the three subregional training courses. Among other subjects, the courses will focus on the latest third world experience in development policy and planning, with comparative Pacific island case studies; planning and policy framework for effective resources mobilization and domestic stabilization; administrative structures and information systems for greater efficiency, flexibility and co-ordination in macro-economic plan design, implementation and evaluation; and selected Pacific island country studies on major problems and issues in development planning and policy management. In order to accommodate more effectively the varying needs of particular groups of island economies, the three subregional courses will cover, respectively, the large countries (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu); the smaller island economies of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu; and the remaining group of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau and the Territory of American Samoa.

13. Two senior or upper-middle level government officials from the planning and finance departments of each of the 17 Pacific island members and associate members of ESCAP will participate in the regional training course, which will last for 5 working days. The target group for the subregional training courses will be up to 4 upper-middle or middle level officials from the planning, finance and statistical departments and the central monetary authority of each island Government. The subregional courses will last for 10 working days each.

14. All the training courses will be held in the Pacific island subregion and in close collaboration with EPOC, as well as interested regional agencies and institutions, including the Forum Secretariat (formerly the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation), the South Pacific Commission, the University of the South Pacific, the Australian National University, and the Asian Development Bank. The regional training course and one subregional training course are scheduled to be conducted in 1991 and the remaining two subregional training courses in 1992. The estimated costs are approximately $US 155,000.00 for 1991 and $US 135,000.00 for 1992.

II. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 269 (XLIV) ON THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC

15. The Commission, at its forty-fourth session in 1988, adopted by consensus resolution 269 (XLIV) on the Commission's activities in the Pacific. In paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to undertake consultations with a view to obtaining "the necessary resources to ensure the full participation of Pacific island countries at the forty-fifth session of the Commission in 1989 and thereafter". In paragraph 4, it further requested the Executive Secretary "to investigate the feasibility of providing office space, facilities and secretariat support services in Bangkok for participants from, and representatives of, Pacific island countries".

16. As reported to the Commission at its forty-fifth session, a special trust fund was subsequently established to meet the directives contained in resolution 269 (XLIV). In 1989, 11 countries contributed a total of $US 91,887.94 to the Pacific Trust Fund. These countries (with their contributions in parentheses) were Australia ($US 19,897), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ($US 2,500), the Federated States of Micronesia ($US 1,000), France ($US 15,890.94), Indonesia ($US 5,000), Japan ($US 20,000), the Netherlands ($US 10,000), New Zealand ($US 1,600), Papua New Guinea ($US 5,000), the Republic of Korea ($US 10,000) and Thailand ($US 1,000).

17. It may be noted that of the countries which contributed to the Pacific Trust Fund in 1989, Australia, France, Japan and the Republic of Korea specified that their contributions were only for funding the participation of Pacific island countries (particularly least developed countries). The contribution of New Zealand was specifically earmarked for the Cook Islands.

18. For the forty-fifth Commission session, funds for the participation of one representative each from nine countries, namely, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu, were provided from the Pacific Trust Fund. Furthermore, a consultative meeting on special development problems faced by island countries and responsive actions for technical assistance from ESCAP was held in conjunction with the session.

19. The Commission, at its forty-fifth session, expressed great satisfaction at the successful implementation of resolution 269 (XLIV),

/which

which had resulted in the participation of an unprecedentedly large number of Pacific delegations in the forty-fifth session of the Commission. Furthermore, many representatives at that session expressed the hope that additional support would be forthcoming to assist the participation by Pacific island members and associate members in future Commission sessions at that enhanced level.

20. For the forty-sixth Commission session in 1990, an appeal was made by the Executive Secretary on 15 November 1989 for voluntary contributions from countries which had contributed in 1989, as well as from other possible donors. In response to this appeal, contributions have been received from the following countries (with the amounts in parentheses): China ($US 10,000), France ($US 15,825.77), Japan ($US 20,000), the Republic of the Marshall Islands ($US 2,500), Thailand ($US 1,000) and the United States of America ($US 20,000). The Governments of Australia, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea have also indicated their possible support.

21. With regard to the implementation of paragraph 4 of the resolution, in 1989 the Executive Secretary made arrangements to provide office space in the United Nations building, together with facilities and secretarial services, for Pacific island representatives attending the forty-fifth session. Similar arrangements will be made for the forty-sixth session.

22. The Commission may wish to make suggestions and provide guidance for the further implementation of resolution 269 (XLIV) in the coming year.

III. ESCAP PACIFIC OPERATIONS CENTRE

A. General developments

23. A large part of ESCAP substantive activities in support of the economic and social development of the Pacific island subregion continued to be implemented through EPOC. As was reported at the forty-fifth session, 1988 was a year of consolidation at EPOC. Following the appointment of the Head of the Centre in July 1988, activities at EPOC have increased substantially.

24. The situation of reduced manpower, which had inhibited delivery of services by EPOC in 1988, improved significantly during 1989 with the assumption of duties of additional staff. The Government of Japan provided the services of an adviser on development planning on a non-reimbursable loan basis in July 1989, following the provision of an adviser on development planning (economist) by the Government of France on a non-reimbursable loan

basis in November 1988. At the end of December 1989 the staff of EPOC comprised the Head, a senior technical adviser (physical planning), a small ports and harbour adviser, a social development adviser, a development planning adviser (economist) and a development planning adviser.

25. In addition, it is expected that an adviser on statistics will be provided by the Government of Australia. In lieu of an adviser on project appraisal and evaluation, the Government of New Zealand is expected to provide $NZ 100,000 per year for two years. A request has been made to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide an adviser on project appraisal and evaluation. The Governments of Australia and Japan have been requested to provide an adviser on tourism to EPOC. In addition, it is expected that staff under the UNDP project on government information systems may soon be located at EPOC, together with staff under the UNDP/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) regional project on women in development.

26. With regard to administrative support, as of December 1989 EPOC had the following support staff: Administrative Officer (P-2 level), Administrative Assistant, Professional Assistant, Personal Assistant to the Head, Senior Secretary, Clerk, Driver and Cleaner.

27. In addition to support provided from the United Nations regular budget, EPOC continued to rely heavily on contributions from donor Governments and agencies. UNDP, in particular, finances the provision of advisory and consultancy services on request.

28. Australia, Japan and the Netherlands continued to be the major country donors, while Papua New Guinea contributed to EPOC for the first time in 1989. Their contributions are given below:

Donor contributions to EPOC

(United States dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Australia	311 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Japan	45 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Netherlands	30 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	3 000
Total	386 000	260 000	260 000	263 000

29. The UNDP allocation under project RAS/86/128 on development advisory services for the Pacific totalled $US 1.6 million over the funding cycle 1987-1991. Out of this total, EPOC has been allocated $US 828,000 for consultancy services; in 1989 provision of $US 296,700 was made (including an additional $US 50,000 in December 1989) to accommodate an overwhelming demand for consultancies.

30. The Commission may wish to express to all donor Governments and agencies its appreciation of their unstinting support for EPOC. Such continuing generous assistance reflects in a most concrete way the Commission's reaffirmation that ESCAP has a mandate to promote social and economic development in the Pacific, and that it can play a productive and catalytic role in fulfilling that task.

B. Advisory and consultancy services

31. The number of advisory missions undertaken increased from 17 in 1988 to 26 in 1989. Missions were also longer, with average duration increasing from 7 days in 1988 to 15.5 days in 1989 (table 2). When further advisers are appointed as expected during 1990, the quality, volume and distribution of advisory services provided to member countries are expected to improve further.

32. The Head of EPOC undertook a number of missions during the year relating to central banking, fiscal and monetary policies, capital markets and development planning. Six advisory missions on social matters were undertaken by the social development adviser with primary focus on the development of institutions and programmes for women (four missions), and on the disabled (two missions). The adviser on physical planning undertook three missions on municipal-level planning and physical plan preparation.

33. The newly appointed adviser on development planning undertook two missions on housing development layouts and upgrading industrial areas. Four country missions and two subregional missions were undertaken by the adviser on small ports and harbour development. These missions focused on port improvements and port infrastructure and operations.

34. The adviser on development planning (economist) provided advisory services on strengthening economic analysis, development planning and plan implementation capability, development plans preparation, monitoring and review, and analysis and identification of development issues and strategies.

/Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of EPOC advisory services by country and duration during 1988 and 1989

Countries	1988 Duration			1989 Duration		
	Number of missions	Total (days)	Percentage of total	Number of missions	Total (days)	Percentage of total
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	1	17	12.7	1	19	4.6
Cook Islands	-	-	-	2	36	8.8
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	-	5	43	10.5
Fiji	4	27	20.1	6	111	27.0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	1	3	2.2	1	14	3.4
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	1	15	3.6
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Marshall Islands	1	4	3.0	1	16	3.9
Republic of Palau	-	-	-	2	17	4.1
Samoa	1	14	10.4	1	6	1.5
Solomon Islands	2	12	9.0	-	-	-
Territory of American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	2	34	8.3
Tuvalu	2	19	14.2	2	20	4.9
Vanuatu	2	17	12.7	1	35	8.5
All the subregion	3	21	15.7	2	45	10.9
Subregional total	17	134	100.0	27	411	100.0

Source: EPOC.

35. EPOC staff also served as resource persons in seminars and workshops, which are an important aspect of the advisers' potential contribution to development in the region.

36. Further details on EPOC advisory services are given in annex I to this report.

37. EPOC technical assistance was provided to 12 Pacific island economies, compared with 8 in 1988, and an additional two missions were undertaken on a subregional basis during 1989. While Fiji and the Federated States of Micronesia received six and five missions respectively, assistance was also provided to the four least developed countries, which made five requests. Cook Islands, Niue, Republic of Palau and Tonga, which did not utilize EPOC advisory capabilities in 1988, received seven missions in 1989. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of the Marshall Islands continued to receive EPOC missions, but Solomon Islands was not covered in 1989. Guam, Nauru, Papua New Guinea and the Territory of American Samoa (a new associate member of ESCAP), have not utilized EPOC advisory capabilities for the past few years.

38. In 1989, under the UNDP-funded project RAS/86/128 executed by ESCAP, $US 296,700 was channelled through EPOC for the provision of short-term consultancy services. In addition, funds totalling $US 250,000 were subcontracted to the Forum Secretariat and the South Pacific Commission (SPC) for short-term consultancies. Inter-agency relationships among the funding, executing and implementing agencies continued to be highly co-operative and delivery of technical assistance services funded by the project has showed a marked increased since 1988.

39. The rate of consultancy delivery picked up substantially after the arrival of the Head of EPOC in July 1988 and the momentum continued into 1989. The number of consultancies undertaken by EPOC more than doubled, from 15 in 1988 to 31 in 1989. This increase reflects the continuing need for short-term technical assistance, the enhanced visibility of EPOC in the Pacific and the complementarity between advisory and consultancy services.

40. Consultancy coverage (table 3) was also much wider than in recent years, with services extended to 11 countries in 1989 compared with 7 in 1988. The four least developed countries received nine missions, accounting for 29 per cent of the total number of consultancies and 26 per cent of the total expenditure. The number, distribution and duration of consultancies are expected to increase again in 1990 in parallel with advisory and programme activities. Further details of EPOC consultancy services are given in annex II.

/Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of expenditure on short-term consultancy services provided by EPOC under UNDP-funded project RAS/86/128 during 1989

Countries	1988			1989		
	Number of consultancies	Amount ($US)	Percentage of total	Number of consultancies	Amount ($US)	Percentage of total
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	1	8 690	3.3
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	-	6	50 328	19.1
Fiji	2	23 730	22.4	4	24 727	9.4
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	1	10 536	9.9	3	23 840	9.1
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	1	18 816	7.2
Republic of the Marshall Islands	1	12 585	11.8	1	4 366	1.7
Republic of Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2	17 116	16.2	1	8 160	3.1
Solomon Islands	2	5 276	7.8	4	43 416	16.5
Territory of American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	5	44 628	16.9
Tuvalu	4	9 226	8.7	2	14 014	5.3
Vanuatu	3	24 574	23.2	3	22 081	8.4
Total	15	106 043	100.0	31	263 066	100.0

Source: EPOC.

41. Regular consultation with the Forum Secretariat and SPC in order to provide co-ordinated advisory services to members and associate members has been a feature of activities. Closer working relationships have also been established with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). ESCAP, one of the four members, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), SPC and the Forum Secretariat, of the former co-ordinating group of SPREP, is now an adviser to the SPREP Steering Committee which consists of representatives of all the States and territories of the region. The EPOC adviser on development planning (economist) represented ESCAP at the first meeting of the SPREP Steering Committee in March 1989. He also participated in the intergovernmental meeting on climatic change and sea-level rise in the South Pacific in July 1989 and attended the second meeting of the SPREP Steering Committee. This closer co-operation with SPREP strengthens the ability of EPOC to assist Governments in integrating environmental considerations into the planning and development process. It should also ensure that economic and development considerations are taken into account in SPREP deliberations and decisions.

C. Other activities

42. The annual ESCAP orientation programme for Pacific island government officials, which had been temporarily suspended in 1988 owing to severe financial constraints, was resumed in 1989 under the revised title "ESCAP training and orientation programme". In 1989, the 9 participants in the programme were from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Greater emphasis was placed on the training component of the programme with participants attached to relevant secretariat entities for specific study/training. The programme is expected to accommodate 8 to 10 participants annually, and thus provide opportunities for rotational participation by every ESCAP member and associate member in the Pacific at least once every two years. The successful implementation of this activity in 1989 testifies to interactive collaboration between EPOC and ESCAP headquarters divisions, units and offices.

43. A six-member mission consisting of two ESCAP and four Japanese government officials visited Port Vila, Noumea, Suva and Sydney between 16 and 29 June 1989. The Head of EPOC joined the mission at Suva. The basic objectives of the mission were twofold: the first was to enable mission members to observe and assess the impact of Japanese-funded projects

in the Pacific region; the second aim was to discuss with local government officials, as well as with EPOC and other international and regional bodies, the progress, and issues and problems in local economic and social development and, on the basis of this interaction, to identify future technical assistance needs which could be addressed by ESCAP with financial support from the Japan-ESCAP Co-operation Fund.

44. Based on the mission's report, the secretariat prepared project proposals in the sectors of agriculture, development planning, investment and trade. These proposals have been submitted to the Government of Japan for possible funding.

IV. ESCAP SECRETARIAT

45. The year 1989 saw an increase in Pacific island participation in ESCAP activities, sustaining the momentum generated in 1988. The total of 63 advisory and other missions covering 489 days undertaken by secretariat staff in 1988, was surpassed in 1989 by the total of 79 missions covering 983 days (table 4), an increase of 25 and 101 per cent respectively. Missions were undertaken to 16 Pacific islands. Fiji remained the principal destination, accounting for 16 missions or 20 per cent of the total number. Missions to Papua New Guinea increased from 4 in 1988 to 15 in 1989, while Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga had 12, 9 and 6 missions respectively. Details of secretariat missions can be found in annex III.

46. Although the number of advisory missions decreased from 29 in 1988 to 23 in 1989, the duration of 633 days in 1989 was 121 per cent higher than the duration of 286 days in 1988 because of longer assignments. Papua New Guinea had seven advisory missions covering a duration of 280 days, of which one mission was for 143 days. Fiji and Samoa received four missions each.

47. Advisory missions were largely from the Statistics Division (nine missions) in the field of data collection and processing, especially for census purposes. Missions of long duration, from 48 to 143 days, were carried out by the Transport and Communications Division, especially on maritime legislation. Other missions related to human resources development, population and natural resources. Non-advisory missions accounted for 71 per cent of the total number of missions in 1989, compared with 54 per cent in the previous year. They were undertaken to facilitate participation by Pacific island representatives in project meetings, and for consultations with island government officials regarding current and future regional and subregional projects.

/Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of advisory and other missions by secretariat divisions, units and offices, in 1988 and 1989

	Advisory and other missions			
	Number		Duration (days)	
	1988	1989	1988	1989
Secretariat total	63[a/]	79[b/]	489[a/]	983[b/]
Australia[c/]	1	1	5	5
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	-	1	-	10
Cook Islands	4	3	32	40
Federated States of Micronesia	1	2	2	17
Fiji	13	16	91	198
Guam	-	2	-	15
Kiribati	2	2	13	17
Nauru	1	-	5	-
New Caledonia	4	4	19	23
New Zealand[c/]	-	1	-	7
Niue	3	-	27	-
Papua New Guinea	4	15	53	343[d/]
Republic of the Marshall Islands	2	1	16	10
Republic of Palau	1	1	14	10
Samoa	6	9	50	117
Solomon Islands	4	2	20	14
Territory of American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	1	-	14	-
Tonga	6	6	50	49
Tuvalu	3	1	17	4
Vanuatu	7	12	61	104

Source: ESCAP secretariat.

a/ Of which 29 were advisory missions totalling 286 days.

b/ Of which 23 were advisory missions totalling 633 days.

c/ Missions undertaken in connection with Regional Remote Sensing Programme (RRSP) activity.

d/ Including one mission covering 143 days.

48. The number of training courses and fellowships decreased marginally from 13 in 1988 to 12 in 1989, although meetings with Pacific island participation almost doubled from 18 in 1988 to 35 in 1989. The combined duration of training courses and meetings rose from 646 days in 1988 to 1,585 days in 1989, an increase of 145 per cent (table 5). At the same time, the number of island participants increased by 41 per cent, with 197 participants in 1989 as compared with 140 in 1988. Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu took part most frequently in secretariat meetings and training courses; their participants accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of island participants in these activities. Further details can be found in annexes IV and V.

49. As in 1988, secretariat divisions, units and offices continued to sustain a high level of information dissemination during 1989 through their regular, periodic and, to a lesser extent, ad hoc publications (annex VI). The publications covered a wide range of subjects, including human resources, agricultural development, natural resources and environmental management, shipping and ports development, harmonized customs tariff schedules and the presentation of serial data on social and economic parameters in the Pacific island subregion. Economic and social developments in the subregion were regularly monitored and were included in the annual issue of the ESCAP Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific. All publications were routinely sent to recipients throughout the ESCAP region. They were also provided on request to interested persons or organizations.

V. PACIFIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

50. During 1989, the Pacific Energy Development Programme (PEDP) provided 31 reports, in response to requests from nine island economies, on petroleum policy, electric power, energy planning and renewable energy. Of these, 13 were subregional reports. As regards training, PEDP arranged training for a total of 204 trainees. There were five courses for training trainers in photovoltaics, a course on petroleum policy, a meeting of chief executive officers of power utilities, a course in improving diesel efficiency and various informal attachments. A meeting of energy ministers was convened in Honolulu, Hawaii, in August 1989 to discuss energy options in the 1990s, energy sector training needs, petroleum issues, power sector issues, the subregional meeting of energy officials and the joint PEDP/Forum energy activities review. Detailed information on PEDP activities is provided in a separate report to the Commission (E/ESCAP/725) under item 6 (d) of the provisional agenda.

/Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of training/fellowships and meetings with Pacific island participation organized by or through secretariat divisions, units and offices, in 1988 and 1989

	Training/fellowships and meetings							
	Frequency of participation				Duration (days)		Island participants	
	Training/ fellowships		Meeting					
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Secretariat total	13	12	18	35	646 a/	1 585 b/	140	197
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	2	2	14	5	2	2
Cook Islands	3	-	4	9	29	35	7	9
Federated States of Micronesia	2	-	3	2	28	5	5	2
Fiji	12	25	20	24	235	411 c/	32	49
Guam	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-
Kiribati	-	6	-	3	-	30	-	9
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	2
Papua New Guinea	10	6	15	38	238	328 d/	25	44
Republic of the Marshall Islands	2	-	-	2	25	5	2	2
Republic of Palau	2	-	2	3	20	10	4	3
Samoa	6	9	3	12	405 e/	523 e/	9	21
Solomon Islands	5	-	10	8	64	23	15	8
Territory of American Samoa	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1
Tonga	4	3	12	10	82	141	16	13
Tuvalu	-	6	1	2	4	22	1	8
Vanuatu	18	11	3	13	209	32	21	24

Source: ESCAP secretariat.

a/ Including one training course for 365 days and another for 41 days.
b/ Including one training course for 365 days and two courses for 96 days each.
c/ Including two training course for 96 days each.
d/ Including one training course for 96 days.
e/ Including one training course for 365 days.

Annex I

DETAILS OF ADVISORY SERVICES PROVIDED BY EPOC DURING 1989

Country	Field	Area of assistance	Duration
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Social development	To establish effective working partnership between the Women's Affairs Office within the Governor's Office, and the new National Council of Women	19 June-7 July
Cook Islands	"	To identify what is lacking and how the capacity and capability of the Disabled People's Society can be enhanced and improved	12 September-1 October
"	"	To advise and assist in development programmes in favour of women and to advise and assist the national women's workshop	29 November-14 December
Federated States of Micronesia	Development planning	Contribution to the preparation of the Second National Development Plan (phase I)	1-13 July
"	"	Contribution to the preparation of the Second National Development Plan (phase II)	19 July-6 August
"	Physical planning	To advise on technical assistance for municipal-level planning	5-9 March
"	Port development	To advise on required repairs and improvements to Moen Wharf, Truk State	24 February-3 March
"	"	To advise on port Improvements in Yap State and fisheries facilities in Truk State	2-16 December
Fiji	Physical planning	(a) To advise on traffic management in central Suva (b) To advise on an upgrading programme for the appearance of industrial areas of Suva and suggest design guidelines for future application	14-28 October

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Country	Field	Area of assistance	Duration
Fiji	Development planning	To assist the Government in the preparation of a policy/ strategy document (phase I)	6 April-4 May
"	"	To assist the Government for the preparation of a policy/ strategy document (phase II)	5 May-2 June
"	"	To assist with the preparation of long-term economic strategy	12-15 April 21-30 April
"	Port development	To inspect and advise on port infrastructure and operations in the outer Islands (phase I)	26 August- 9 September
Kiribati	Social development	To advise the Government and the national women's organization AMAK (Ala Maea Alnen Kiribati) In the improvement of the organizational capacity and capability of the non-government bureau, particularly its ability to manage its financial affairs	4-17 March
Niue	Port development	To inspect and advise on development work for fisheries facilities	17-31 May
Republic of Palau	Development planning	To assess possible assistance by EPOC in reviewing and revising the first national development plan of the Republic of Palau	6-9 August
Republic of Palau	Social development	To look at the feasibility of establishing a women's bureau within the government structure	4-16 June
Republic of the Marshall Islands	Physical planning	To advise on the preparation of a physical plan for Jaluit Atoll	9-24 March
Samoa	Social development	To advise on status of the Society for the Disabled (Loto Taumafal)	2-7 October

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Country	Field	Area of assistance	Duration
Tonga	Development planning	To advise departments on the preparation of sectoral plans for the Sixth National Development Plan (phase I)	21 October-16 November
"	Management	To make written observations upon the establishment of the National Royal Reserve Bank of Tonga	15-21 April
Tuvalu	Social development	To assist the women-in development officer in planning long-term development programmes for women in Tuvalu	8-19 May
"	Port development	To advise on required improvements to the port areas at Funafuti Wharf arising from containerization	6-13 May
Vanuatu	Physical planning	To advise and assist in the final subdivision layouts of the housing development project in Villa and Luganville	24 August-27 September

Source: EPOC.

Annex II

DETAILS OF CONSULTANCIES PROVIDED BY EPOC UNDER UNDP-FUNDED PROJECT RAS/88/128 DURING 1989

Country	Consultant (nationality)	Subject	Total (days)	Percentage of total
Cook Islands	L. Chung (Fiji)	Computerization system	22	2.8
Federated States of Micronesia	I. Hatfull (N.Z.)	Infrastructure planner (phase I)	28	3.5
	I. Hatfull (N.Z.)	Infrastructure planner (phase II)	27	3.4
	B. Paentu (Tuvalu)	Rural planner (phase I)	28	3.5
	A. Brown (N.Z.)	Rural planner (phase II)	29	3.6
	A. Brown (N.Z.)	Rural planner (phase III)		
	R. Sanday (Aust.)	Workshop trainer	19	2.4
Fiji	A. Levett (N.Z.)	Social welfare planning (phase I)	20	2.5
	A. Levett (N.Z.)	Social welfare planning (phase II)	21	2.6
	J. Rodger (Aust.)	Public Enterprise Unit (phase I)	16	2.0
	J. Rodger (Aust.)	Public Enterprise Unit (phase II)	23	2.9
Kiribati	J. Ellis (Aust.)	Registry procedures (phase I)	42	5.3
	J. Ellis (Aust.)	Registry procedures (phase II)	26	3.5
	S. Sharma (Fiji)	Income tax legislation	8	1.0
Papua New Guinea	R. Bums (U.K.)	Tourism and Training Strategy	46	5.6
Republic of the Marshall Islands	B. Knapmen (Aust.)	Development planning training	5	0.6
Samoa	S. Wal (Samoa)	Economic planning	23	2.9
Solomon Islands	L. Darase (Fiji)	Co-op. development plan	39	4.9
	B. Lamb (U.S.)	Provincial planners' manual	44	5.5
	D. Ellison (N.Z.)	Shadow pricing	22	2.8
	S. Pintz (U.S.)	Mineral policy	29	3.6
Tonga	M. Sturton (U.K.)	Macro-economic (phase I)	39	4.9
	F. Sevele (Tonga)	Development plan	61	7.7
	C. Matos (Puerto Rico)	Norway/Seawaves power plant	43	5.4
	R. Freeman (N.Z.)	Business survey	7	0.9
	M. Sturton (U.K.)	Macro-economic (phase II)	28	3.5
Vanuatu	D. Oldham (N.Z.)	Sports complex	29	3.6
	E. Maitland (Aust.)	Consumer price index	53	6.7
	M. Stafford (Aust.)	Housing business plan	16	2.0
			795	100.0

Source: EPOC.

Annex III

ADVISORY AND OTHER MISSIONS TO THE PACIFIC ISLAND SUBREGION FROM SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS, UNITS AND OFFICES IN 1989

Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Australia	Scientific Advisory Group, Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) Eighteenth Technical Session; to advise on remote sensing for 1990 programme, discussions with country representatives, Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)	3-7 October	Natural Resources Division
Cook Islands	Advisory services to review the maritime legislation and to draft, bearing in mind the Guidelines for Maritime Legislation, new or consolidated measures, whether by act, regulation or rules, or any two or more of these, ensuring that all necessary maritime requirements are met, particularly those stipulated in the South Pacific Maritime Code, and such stipulations of international maritime conventions as are relevant and appropriate	29 May-15 July	Transport and Communication Division
"	Inventory and liaison, to establish a Regional Remote Sensing Programme (RRSP) Pacific focal point network, inventory remote sensing facilities/activities	10-16 March	Natural Resources Division
Federated States of Micronesia	To attend the PEDP Tripartite Review, regional Energy Meeting, and PEDP/RPU (Pacific Energy Development Programme/Forum Secretariat Regional Petroleum Unit) petroleum products pricing workshop for the Federated States of Micronesia	13-19 August	"
Fiji	To meet South Pacific Commission information expert on pesticides and prepare a joint edition of the Regional Agro-Pesticide Index	10-15 March	Agriculture and Rural Development Division

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lission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
'iji	To assist the Government in preparing for organizing a training course on farm/rural video programme production	24 January-7 February	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
"	To assist the Government in conducting a training course on farm/rural video programme production	31 May-19 June	"
"	To participate in an inter-agency meeting on women in the Pacific	1-4 August	Social Development Division
"	To consult with the Bureau of Statistics on possible future assistance in the survey of household economic activities	17-19 December	Statistics Division
"	To conduct a country-level seminar on port financial/planning model, provide advisory services to adapt the model to Fijian specific requirements and conditions and provide on-the-job training to counterpart staff for model applications	18 November-1 December	Transport and Communications Division
"	Advisory services to review the maritime legislation and to draft, bearing in mind the Guidelines for Maritime Legislation, new or consolidated measures, whether by act, regulation or rules, or any two or more of these, ensuring that all necessary maritime requirements are met, particularly those stipulated in the South Pacific Maritime Code, and such stipulations of international maritime conventions as are relevant and appropriate	28 May-11 July	"
"	To brief the Minister for Communications, Transport and Works on the newly drafted marine regulations; to prepare a Cabinet submission on the proposed regulations; to assist the Minister during Cabinet sessions discussing the new maritime laws, rules and regulations, when necessary. To make necessary amendments to the draft regulations as may be required and organize and supervise printing of the regulations	1 November-31 December	"

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Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Fiji	To discuss with government officials recent developments in Fiji and attend RAS/86/128 project management review meeting	2-6 July	Development Planning Division
Guam	For discussions with national researchers and co-ordinators in connection with the regional project on co-operation between government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the delivery of social services for women	13-18 March	Social Development Division
Kiribati	To assist in data analysis plan for 2 per thousand survey, to attend a parliamentarian meeting on population policy and to review existing population policy	17-29 December	Population Division
New Caledonia	To attend an FAO workshop for the Pacific island countries on the implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides	6-10 March	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
"	To participate in an ESCAP/SPC expert group meeting on census design	22-26 April	Statistics Division
New Zealand	Inventory and liaison; discussions with the New Zealand development aid assistance unit, and technical departments and agencies on Pacific remote sensing development	17-23 March	Natural Resources Division
Papua New Guinea	Three missions to prepare a joint edition of the Regional Agro-Pesticide Index	15-21 January 15-22 March 15-22 July	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
"	To assist in preparations for the pilot census to be undertaken in July 1989; to review the questionnaire and fieldwork strategies and to make recommendations on the possibility of introducing computer-assisted coding into the 1990 census for the coding of occupation and other complex questions	26 May-6 June	Statistics Division

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Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Papua New Guinea	To advise on a microcomputer system, including design and control procedures for the 1990 population census	7-18 October	Statistics Division
"	Further assistance in planning the 1991 population census	7-15 December	"
"	To assist in laying the groundwork for establishing a national trade facilitation body	6-17 March	International Trade and Tourism Division
"	To discuss ESCAP co-operation in tourism with government tourism officials	5-8 February	"
"	Advisory services to review the maritime legislation and to draft, bearing in mind the Guidelines for Maritime Legislation, new or consolidated measures, whether by act, regulation or rules, or any two or more of these, ensuring that all necessary maritime requirements are net, particularly those stipulated in the South Pacific Maritime Code, and such stipulations of international maritime conventions as are relevant and appropriate	10 July- 30 November	Transport and Communications Division
"	Advisory services to provide necessary technical expertise to the Papua New Guinea Shippers' Council in, inter alia, setting up their legal, administrative and financial infrastructure	25 June- 18 August	"
"	To consult the Government on the organization of a seminar on epithermal gold mineralization	23-28 September	Natural Resources Division

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Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Papua New Guinea	To identify in detail the reasons for the shortcomings and under-implementation of project PNG/84/P01; To report in detail on the level of commitment and interest of health personnel who will be involved in the extension phase; To present a need analysis for material and child care and family planning services, including potential hindrances and difficulties to be expected; To suggest remedies for difficulties and assess the success potential of the extension projects	7 August-12 September	Population Division
Samoa	To follow up on earlier missions to assist in preparing the main report of the population census, as well as to review the progress of the multi-round vital statistics survey	27 April-2 May	Statistics Division
"	To finalize the production of census tables and to help resolve the problems encountered in producing migration statistics tables using DBASE; to provide assistance in developing a system for processing data obtained in the multi-round vital statistics survey, using a data entry module in DBASE, and U-SP for editing and tabulation	21 April-4 May	"
"	To advise on the household income and expenditure survey to be conducted by the Department of Statistics	4-15 December	"
"	Inventory and liaison - to establish an RRSP Pacific focal point network, inventory of remote sensing facilities/ activities	5-9 March	Natural Resources Division
"	Advisory services to review the maritime legislation and to draft, bearing in mind the Guidelines for Maritime Legislation, new or consolidated measures, whether by act, regulation or rules, or any two or more of these, ensuring that all necessary maritime requirements are met, particularly those stipulated in the South Pacific Maritime Code, and such stipulations of international maritime conventions as are relevant and appropriate	5 June-22 July	Transport and Communication Division

Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Tonga	Joint mission with EPOC to undertake a review of the Tongan statistical services and make recommendations for future development	10-22 August	Statistics Division
"	Liaison with and advisory assistance to the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources to establish the first Pacific mobile training course in Tonga in 1990	7-13 December	Natural Resources Division
Vanuatu	To assist in the preparation of the population, human resources and employment chapter of the Sixth Development Plan	9-23 November	Population Division
	To provide assistance with the 1989 census of population; to develop a scheme for utilizing census responses; to recommend a system of classification of occupations and to adapt it to the needs of Vanuatu in order to provide a more adequate framework for measuring agricultural activities	7-17 June	Statistics Division
"	To assist in the processing and tabulation of the 1989 population census, as well as to provide lectures at a workshop on management of women's information centres, organized by the Social Development Division	2-15 November	Statistics Division
"	To organize and service a regional training course on project planning and implementation for island least developed countries	9-25 June	Development Planning Division
"	To consult with the Government on the organization of a workshop on the management of women's information centres	5-8 August	Social Development Division
	Liaison with and workshop planning assistance to the Department of Lands Survey, Government of Vanuatu; remote sensing workshop, preliminary planning	10-15 February	Natural Resources Division

Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Vanuatu	Direct assistance and liaison, to renegotiate dates for the remote sensing workshop, finalize the agreement to host the workshop, and assist in preliminary organization	8-16 July	Natural Resources Division
"	Workshop on remote sensing for land and sea resource survey and evaluation in the Pacific, secretariat services, direct assistance in organization and conduct of workshop	1-16 August	"
Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa	To identify national information centres	November-December	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu	To assess and identify technical assistance projects	16-27 June	Development Planning Division
Fiji, Samoa	To assess implications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as to assess the countries' needs for assistance in this field	9-28 April	Natural Resources Division
Fiji, Tonga	To discuss ESCAP co-operation in tourism with government tourism officials	11-22 April	International Trade and Tourism Division
Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	To undertake an inventory of family planning programme statistics, and to monitor the implementation of the project on improvement of family planning management information system	3 February-5 March	Population Division
Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Intercountry mission of the mid-term review of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994; to review the impact of the Decade and accomplishment of its objectives during the first half of the Decade, at both national and regional levels. The intercountry mission provided the opportunity to (i) evaluate the impact of selected individual projects and (ii) strengthen regional as well as inter-agency co-operation	8 October-9 November	Transport and Communication Division

Mission to	Nature of mission	Duration	From
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau	To train government officials in processing trade statistics by microcomputer in connection with the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System	4 April-22 May	International Trade and Tourism Division
New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	To provide advisory services on human resources development and promote the implementation of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region	21 July-17 August	Social Development Division
Fiji, Samoa, Tonga	To participate in the PEDP/SPEC Energy Division evaluation mission	19-29 April	Natural Resources Division

Source: ESCAP secretariat.

Annex IV

TRAINING COURSES AND FELLOWSHIPS WITH PACIFIC ISLAND PARTICIPATION ORGANIZED BY OR THROUGH SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS, UNITS AND OFFICES IN 1989

Activities			ESCAP member participants		
Nature	Location and duration	Participating Pacific islands[a/]	Pacific subregion	Total	Organized by or through
Regional training course on port handling of mineral fertilizers in Asia and the Pacific	Singapore, Bangkok, 20-28 April	Fiji (1)	1	16	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
Farm/rural video programme production training course in Fiji	Viti Levu Islands, Fiji, 5-23 June	Fiji (16)	16	16	"
Regional training course on project planning and implementation for island less developed countries	Port Vila, 12-23 June	Kiribati (4), Tuvalu (5), Samoa (5), Vanuatu (9)	23	28	Development Planning Division
CRCGT/ESCAP training course on overseas markets for CRCGT exporters	Bangkok, 23-27 January	Kiribati (2), Papua New Guinea (2), Samoa (2), Tonga (2), Tuvalu (1), Vanuatu (2)	11	21	International Trade and Tourism Division/ Commonwealth Regional Consultative Group on Trade (CRCGT)
Workshop on Micro-ISIS software and the production of population directories and data bases	Bangkok, 23 October-3 November	Fiji (2)	2	28	Population Division

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Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
One-year certificate course in population sciences	Bombay, India, June 1889-July 1990	Samoa (1)	1	19	Population Division, in co-operation with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
International course on youth entrepreneurship programmes	Kuala Lumpur, 2-27 October	Fiji (1)	1	32	Social Development Division
Fifth training course on household survey methodology	New Delhi, 6 February-12 May	Fiji (1), Samoa (1)	2	8	Statistics Division
ESCAP/SIAP advanced course on projections for social and economic planning	Bangkok, 5-23 June	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1)	2	13	"
Fifth training course on Electronic data processing	New Delhi, 14 August-17 November	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Tonga (1)	3	9	"
Training course for trainers on sampling and household survey methodology	New Delhi, 27 November-15 December	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1)	2	9	"
ESCAP/SIAP advanced course on statistics of the informal sector	Bangkok, 23 October-10 November	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1)	2	21	"

Source: ESCAP secretariat.

a/ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of individual country participants.

Annex V

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER MEETINGS WITH PACIFIC ISLAND PARTICIPATION ORGANIZED BY SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS, UNITS AND OFFICES IN 1989

Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
Seminar on fertilizer sector development in the South Pacific	Alafua, Samoa, 20-30 September	Cook Islands (3), Fiji (3), Papua New Guinea (3), Samoa (4), Tonga (3)	16	16	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
1989 International (IFA)-Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (FADINAP) regional fertilizer conference	Cairns, Australia, 8-13 October	Cook Islands (1), Fiji (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1)	4	12	"
Workshop on debt management	ESCAP, Bangkok, 18-20 October	Papua New Guinea (2)	2	16	Development Planning Division
Expert group meeting on restructuring the development economies of Asia and the Pacific in the 1990s	ESCAP, Bangkok, 11-12 January	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	25	"
Expert group meeting on development issues and policies	ESCAP, Bangkok, 6-8 December	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	25	"
Workshop on local housing programmes for the Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements	Ho-Chi-Minh City, Viet Nam 6-11 October	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	59	Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Environment

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Activities					
Nature	Location and duration	Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
			Pacific subregion	Total	
Shanghai meeting of the Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements	Shanghai, China, 1-4 November	Papua New Guinea (1), Fiji (1)	2	64	Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Environment
Promotional Committee of the Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements	Yokohama, Japan, 19-20 January	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	40	"
Workshop on improvement of housing settlement	Nagoya, Japan, 30 August-6 September	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	9	"
GATT/ESCAP regional seminar on GATT and Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations for least developed countries	ESCAP, Bangkok, 26-30 June	Kiribati (1)	1	17	International Trade and Tourism Division
Second meeting of senior trade officials of the Regional Trade Information Network (TISNET)	ESCAP, Bangkok 18-22 September	Fiji (2), Papua New Guinea (1)	3	38	"
Symposium on economic and trade co-operation between China and the Asian and Pacific region	Beijing, 28-31 October	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1)	2	24	International Trade and Tourism Division/China/ International Research and Training Center for Asia and the Pacific Region (RTC)

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Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
Expert group meeting on price stabilization of tropical timber and timber products	Manila, 20-22 March	Papua New Guinea (2)	2	6	International Trade and Tourism Division
Intergovernmental consultative forum ot development tropical timber producing/exporting countries, fourth session	Manila, 9-13 October	Papua New Guinea (2)	2	17	"
Workshop on the use of econometric models for commodity policy formulation	ESCAP, Bangkok, 30 October-3 November	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	14	International Trade and Tourism Division
Workshop on epithermal gold mineralization	Tsukuba/Kyushu, Japan, 9-18 May	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (3), Solomon Islands (1)	5	50	Natural Resources Division
Seminar on water quality monitoring in the Asian and Pacific region	Beijing, 18-23 September	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	19	"
Workshop on remote sensing for land and sea resource survey and evaluation in the Pacific	Port Vila, 7-11 August	Australia (1), Cook Islands (1), Fiji (1), New Zealand (1), Niue (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Republic of Palau (1), Samoa (1), Solomon Islands (3), Tonga (1), Vanuatu (10)	26	35	"

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Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
Meeting of senior officials on human in the resources development ESCAP region	ESCAP, Bangkok, 17-19 January	Cook Islands (1), Kiribati (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (1), Solomon Islands (2), Tonga (1)	7	39	Social Development Division
Expert group meeting on adolescence and crime prevention in the ESCAP region	Tokyo, 3-10 August	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1)	2	22	"
Regional seminar on social development situations, policies and planning approaches	Seoul, 26-29 September	Fiji (2)	2	22	"
International meeting on establishment and development of national machineries for youth	ESCAP, Bangkok, 8-12 November	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	10	"
Workshop on the management of women's information centres	Port Vila, 8-12 November	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (2), Cook Islands (2), Federated States of Micronesia (2), Fiji (2), Kiribati (1), Niue (1), Papua New Guinea (2), Republic of the Marshall Islands (2), Republic of Palau (2), Samoa (2), Solomon Islands (2), Territory of American Samoa (1), Tonga (2), Tuvalu (2) and Vanuatu (2)	27	27	"

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Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
ESCAP/ILO seminar on employment and unemployment statistics	ESCAP, Bangkok, 16-20 January	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1)	4	40	Statistics Division
Workshop on computer-assisted coding	Christchurch, New Zealand, 17-21 April	Fiji (2), Papua New Guinea (1)	3	32	"
Workshop on transport statistics	Moscow, 31 May-9 June	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	34	"
ESCAP/SIAP seminar on managing national statistical services in the 1990s	ESCAP, Bangkok, 31 July-4 August	Cook Islands (1), Fiji (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1), Vanuatu (1)	5	34	"
Seminar/workshop on regional telecommunication planning	ESCAP, Bangkok, 6-10 March	Fiji (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (1)	3	8	Transport and Communications Division
Seminar on energy conservation and substitution in the transport sector	ESCAP, Bangkok, 4-8 September	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	11	"
Subregional workshop III: maritime transport for shippers - training of training managers (advanced course)	ESCAP, Bangkok, 17-28 April	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	13	"

Activities		Participating Pacific islands[a/]	ESCAP member participants		Organized by or through
Nature	Location and duration		Pacific subregion	Total	
Seminar on port financial/ economic planning model	ESCAP, Bangkok, 29 May-2 June	Fiji (2), Papua New Guinea (2)	4	27	Transport and Communications Division
Expert group workshop on port-related legislation	ESCAP, Bangkok, 18-21 December	Fiji (1)	1	13	"
Regional seminar on economic and technical operation of inland waterway fleet	ESCAP, Bangkok, 21-25 August	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	24	"
Regional seminar on dredging-related hydrographic surveying	ESCAP, Bangkok, 30 October-3 November	Fiji (1)	1	23	"
Seminar-cum-study tour on inland waterways	United States, 9-22 November	Papua New Guinea (1)	1	13	"

Source: ESCAP secretariat

a/ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of individual country participants.

Annex VI

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING PACIFIC ISLAND ECONOMIES ISSUES
BY SECRETARIAT DIVISIONS, UNITS AND OFFICES IN 1989

Titles and number	Nature and geographical coverage	Issued by
gricultural Requisites Scheme for Asia and the Pacific (ARSAP)/ nternational Co-operation Centre of Agricultural Research for evelopment (CIRAD)/SPC/SPREP Regional Agro-Pesticide Index, ol. 2, Pacific, December 1989	Pacific island countries	Agriculture and Rural Development Division
gro-Chemicals News-in-Brief, 3 issues, July, September and ecember 1989, 800 copies per issue	Including the Pacific island subregion	"
eport of the IFA/FADINAP South-East Asia and the Pacific Regional ertilizer Conference, held at Cairns, Australia, 9-13 October 989	"	"
gricultural Information Development Bulletin	"	"
conomic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific 1988	Including the Pacific island subregion (pp. 52-60)	Development Planning Division
uman Settlements Atlas for Asia and the Pacific, Part II (ST/ESCAP/681)	Including one chapter on Papua New Guinea	Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Environment
Pacific Harmonized Customs Tariff Schedule: Solomon Islands (ST/ESCAP/693) Cook Islands (ST/ESCAP/694) Kiribati (ST/ESCAP/695) Niue (ST/ESCAP/696) Tonga (ST/ESCAP/697) Tuvalu (ST/ESCAP/698)	Introduction of the Harmonized Customs Tariff Schedules to selected Pacific island countries	International Trade and Tourism Division
Development and Conservation of Groundwater Resources and Water Related Natural Disasters and Their Mitigation in Selected Least Developed and Developing Island Countries in the ESCAP Region, Water Resources Series No. 66 (ST/ESCAP/SER.F/66)	Including the Pacific island subregion	Natural Resources Division

Titles and number	Nature and geographical coverage	Issued by
Proceedings of the Meeting of Senior Officials on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region (ST/ESCAP/742)	Including the Pacific island subregion	Social Development Division
Social Development Newsletter, Nos. 17 and 18	"	"
Compendium of Social Development Indicators in the ESCAP Region (ST/ESCAP/753)	"	"
WINAP Newsletter, Nos. 3 and 4, January and August 1989	"	"
Momentum, Nos. 11 and 12, June and December 1989	"	"
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1988	Statistics and statistical information on various subjects, including the Pacific island subregion	Statistics Division
Asia-Pacific in Figures, 1989	"	"
Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region, 25th report, 1987	"	"
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, 1983-1987	"	"
Statistical Newsletter (quarterly)	"	"
Statistical Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (quarterly)	"	"
Review of Developments in Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways in the ESCAP Region, 1988 (ST/ESCAP/692)	Periodic review, seventh in the series, serving as a general background document and a source of reference. Much of the data and information presented on development in 1988 is based on information published or provided by member Governments. The review covers the Asian and Pacific region.	Transport and Communications Division

Source: ESCAP secretariat

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UNITED
NATIONS

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United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/AC.46/3/Add.4
6 June 1990

ENGLISH/FRENCH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Meeting of Governmental Experts
of Island Developing Countries
and Donor Countries and Organizations
New York, 25 June 1990
Items 3 and 4 of the provisional agenda

Contributons of International and Intergovernmental Organizations */

*/ The contributions contained in this document are reproduced as received and in the language of submission only.

GE.90-51492/6500A

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND PLANNING

In the area of developing Member States' capacities to analyse educational needs and policy options and to formulate appropriate strategies, particular attention will be given in the Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 (25 C/5) to small States including islands.

Para. 01312 of the 25 C/5 stipulates the organization of an interregional seminar preceded by two subregional workshops and inter-country visits, for educational planners and administrators to examine experience and propose guidelines for integrated sectoral policies and plans to support sustainable development as well as the creation of a data bank.

Within the framework of the International Congress on Planning and Management of Educational Development held in Mexico, 26-30 March 1990, a Round Table on Small States and islands was convened to exchange views and to formulate suggestions and recommendations on : a) how to revitalize educational planning and management activities in order to better manage the education systems, to improve their efficiency and to ensure an optimal use of human and financial resources available for education; and b) new approaches which could be adopted in international co-operation in this field in the prospect of democratization of basic education and eradication of illiteracy at the eve of the Twenty-first century.

In the area of educational infrastructures and facilities, the following activities should be mentioned :

Under the Participation Programme 1988/89, Unesco approved in October 1989 a financial contribution of $ 25,000 towards the reconstruction of the College of Arts, Science and Technology, in Kingston, Jamaica, which was destroyed by Hurricane "Gilbert".

Following Hurricane "Hugo" last September, which severely affected several of the Caribbean islands, a Unesco mission (Mr. H. Charles, Coordinator CARNEID) visited five territories which had suffered significant damage to their educational facilities, namely, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, the Netherlands Antilles and the British Virgin Islands. The one-week mission took place from 22 to 28 October 1989.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the mission report, the concerned Governments are being invited to present requests to Unesco for a financial contribution (approx. $ 20,000 per territory) under the Participation Programme 1990/91 for the acquisition of materials to repair the school buildings and furniture damaged by the hurricane.

In addition to the above and in response to a request from the Minister of Education, St. Kitts/Nevis, an architect (RP) will visit the island this Spring to prepare a pilot project for a model school resistant to hurricanes. The Government will cover the cost of construction and Unesco will provide technical assistance. The architect will also prepare, for submission to external financing sources, a sub-regional project proposal for the training of national cadres responsible for school construction, the preparation of handbooks/design guidelines, the construction and evaluation of experimental school buildings resistant to hurricanes, and the inclusion in the school and teacher training curricula of educational components for disaster-preparedness.

Unesco provides technical assistance to the Comoros Islands and the Maldive Islands under the following extra-budgetary financed projects:

522/COI/10 - ENES, M'Vouni (Unesco/AGFUND)

702/COI/10 - Equipment and School Building (Unesco/ADB)

505/MDV/10 - Construction of an Educational Development Centre (Unesco/Saudi Arabia FIT)

522/MDV/10 - Development of the Institute for Teacher Education (Unesco/AGFUND).

IMPROVING QUALITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

Development of Exemplary Materials (25 C/5, para. 01231)

Primary Science and Agriculture Teachers Guide :

The ED Sector (ED/STE) will offer island developing countries a complete set of integrated curriculum Science and Agriculture Teachers Guides for years 1 to 6 as a source of ideas for curriculum workers and teachers college lecturers. The teachers guides consist of 6 books, one for each year of Standard 1 to Standard 6. Each book contains about 60 model lessons - one lesson for each page. The same themes are present in each year : Theme 1 : Environment, Theme 2 : The Human Body, Theme 3 : : Useful Plans and Animals, Theme 4 : Matter and Energy. Theme 5 : Gardening.

These materials were originally written for the Solomon Islands and they are now being implemented in their schools at the provincial level. They have since been modified to be suitable for most island developing countries, subject to tne addition of local knowledge. The science components of the materials were based on a very successful Unesco project for Papua New Guinea - Three Phase Primary Science. The agriculture components were based on many publications available in the South Pacific region.

Marine Science (25 C/5, para. 01232)

Maris Science in-service course for about 2 weeks probably on Druvuni Island, Fiji, to follow up the last course in November/December 1989. This course will be designed to assist curriculum developers and secondary teacher trainers to include more elements of marine science and marine resource management in the curricula of secondary schools and teachers colleges.

ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE

En ce qui concerne l'enseignement primaire, le Secteur de l'éducation vient de lancer (novembre 1989), avec l'assistance financière de la Banque mondiale (US$ 219.700), un projet de prolongation et d'amélioration de la qualité de l'enseignement primaire au Cap-Vert.

EDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET SPORT

La Section Education Physique et Sport de l'Unesco (ED/EPS) est disposée à coopérer avec les îles en développement dans le domaine du sport pour tous, et éventuellement dans l'élaboration des politiques nationales de développement de l'éducation physique dans les écoles. Il lui faudrait cependant recevoir des informations sur leurs besoins, tant en matériels qu'en personnels.

Cette coopération se traduira, soit par des services consultatifs au titre du programme de participation, soit par des séminaires ou des ateliers de formation, soit par des dotations en matériels et équipements.

Le Comité intergouvernemental pour l'éducation physique et le sport (CIGEPS) pourra, grâce à l'appui de ses 30 Etats membres représentatifs des six régions, jouer un rôle dynamisant dans cette coopération. Cette question pourra d'ailleurs être évoquée sous le point "Divers" lors de la septième session de ce Comité à Ottawa, du 22 au 26 octobre 1990.

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN AFRICA (BREDA)

Summary of measures undertaken by Unesco-BREDA and proposal for future action in our co-operation with island developing countries such as Cape Verde and Comoro Islands :

In relation to Cape Verde, BREDA has undertaken the following programme/project activities:

1. Project 503/RAF/17 - COFORPALOP ($ 510.300 USD) - (1987-1989)

Cape Verde is a participating country in the UNESCO/SIDA Funds-in-Trust Project "Training-of-trainers in educational administration and planning for the African countries whose official language is portuguese" - which also includes another island country, Sao Tome and Principe. The objective of the project is to strengthen national capacity in order to develop national training programmes in educational administration and planning and to facilitate co-operation among them in that field. Measures undertaken to achieve this objective since the inception of the project in 1987 were in the fields of training-of-trainers(297) and preparation and development of didactic materials and teachers' guides during the sub-regional and national workshops and seminars. The proposed future action is the second phase of the project which is presently in the process of negotiation.

2. Project on literacy and civic education for women at Fogo, Cape Verde ($ 126.000 USD) - (1984-1989)

Under the Unesco Regular Programme and Budgets for 1984/85, 1986/87 and 1988/89,the project on literacy and civic education for women at Fogo Island, Cape Verde, was financed in order to strengthen the national capacity in the areas of training-of-trainers, production of didactic materials, improvement in the every day life situation of rural women. According to the Evaluation Report, measures undertaken by the project were as follows:

- opening of 108 literacy centres;
- training of 900 women and young girls to read, write and

count in relation to their every day life situation (civic education);

- production of didactic materials for literacy and post-literacy;
- the project covered 117 study circles with an enrolment of 723 adult female learners;
- 110 literacy instructors and animators were trained and retrained;
- during the evaluation mission, a brochure presenting the results of the evaluation (with photos) was developed. Video filming on the Fogo literacy and civic education programme was undertaken in order to develop a documentary film on the project.

The proposed future action is to develop the post-literacy dimension of the project.

3. Regular programme and budget 1990/91 - Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa

Within the framework of the Regional Programme for the Eradication of illiteracy in Africa, BREDA will organize a meeting for senior officials of the National Interministerial organs of Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau during 1990 in Praia, Cape Verde.

4. Project 435/RAF/10 - Innovation formation des matériels didactiques (IFOMA) - Spanish financed project (Janvier 1989 - Décembre 1990)

This project seeks to promote the following:

- interaction between education and the world of work in rural areas;
- education for the improvement of the quality of life and the environment.

The measures undertaken so far were as follows:

- organization of a training and sensitization seminar - (4 countries)

1989 Pacific Regional Television Meeting (November 1989) in Suva, Fiji. A regional activity to discuss the introduction and development of television in the Pacific islands.

1990/91 There are four Pacific pipline projects for which funding will be sought to commence activities in 1991. These projects are in the areas of newsroom computerization, broadcasting training and television development and training.

Projets actuellement en cours contribuant au développement de la communication dans les Etats insulaires:

- concernant l'Océan l'indien

Madagascar, les Seychelles et l'Île Maurice participent au projet

"Developpement des agences de presse de l'Afrique de l'est et australe" (SEANAD).

L'Unesco contribue au développement de la presse rurale et à la consolidation de la post alphabétisation à Madagascar (fonds en dépôt norvégien), au développement d'un système intégré de communication au Comores (Fonds en dépôt français).

Une proposition de projet concernant l'élaboration d'un réseau de communication de l'Ocean Indien a été soumis à BAO/CSF afin d'obtenir un financement. (copie jointe).

- CAP VERT

Contribution au développement de la radio rurale (FIT/RFA) et à la rénovation de l'agence de presse.

Une proposition de projet concernant un réseau de liaisons entre les agences de presse des pays africains de langue portuguaise (dont Cap-vert et Sao Tome et Principe) a également été soumis à BAO/CSF pour recherche de financement.(copie du projet ci-joint).

- CARAIBE

L'Unesco contribue principalement au développement des agences de presse (CANA) FIT/RFA.

- tripartite review (IFOMA) - (6 countries)

The proposed future action includes:

- production of training guides for trainers-of-trainers.

5. Project COI/88/POI - Sex and family life education

This project which started in May 1988, seeks to strengthen national capacity in the area of sex and family life education in Cape Verde. The measures undertaken by BREDA have centred mainly in the area of training-of-trainers in population education.

In relation to Comoro Islands, BREDA has undertaken under its regular programme and budget the following activities:

(a) - A NEIDA identification mission was sent to Moroni, Comoro Island, in order to sensitize the national authorities about NEIDA's programmes, visit all NEIDA's projects on educational innovation, identify associated projects, set up a working group for the coordination of NEIDA associated projects and promote activities concerning the use and development of national languages.

The measures taken during the mission were as follows: identification of associated projects, encouragement in the use and development of national languages and the setting up of a working group for the coordination of NEIDA associated projects.

(b) Regular programme and budget 1990/91 - Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa

Within the framework of the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa, BREDA will organize a meeting during 1990 for senior officials of the national interministerial organs of Comoro Islands and Madagascar in Moroni, Comoro Island.

UNESCO'S ACTIVITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION

1. PROAP has been in close contact with Maldives and providing technical support in non-formal literacy, improvement of secondary education, educational statistics and population education.

2. At the meeting between the Director-General and the Minister of Education of Maldives (28 October 1989, Paris), the Minister proposed that a Summit Conference of small island countries be held by Unesco in Maldives. The details are yet to be worked out with the Maldive authorities.

Country Briefs

Country : **Maldives**

APPEAL: The Education Planning and Statistical Section of the Ministry of Education, Government of Maldives acts as the National Co-ordination Agency for APPEAL.

The Deputy Director of the Non-formal Education Unit of the Ministry of Education of Maldives participated in the Regional Committee Meeting (1-7 August 1989) and the First Sub-Regional Workshop for Training of Literacy Personnel (8-22 August 1989) both held in CHiangmai, Thailand.

Other Activities of Unesco

Following meetings, workshops and training programmes were held in Maldives in co-operation with Unesco/PROAP in 1989.

1. National Workshop on reorientation and reform development of alternative models of secondary education. (September 1989)

2. At the request of UNICEF, Maldives a staff member provided assistance to prepare in depth analysis of education data for 1987 and 1988 and to present them in charts and graphs. The Government of Maldives is considering to use them for the preparation of future education plans and they are also being used for the preparation of the World Conference.

3. UNICEF, Maldives has requested a service of Mr. J. Ratnaike who could not go because of his other commitment.

Operational Projects in Maldives

1.	MDV/89/P01 -	Population Education in Formal and Non-formal Education	(decentralized) (on-going)
2.	MDV/89/801 -	Population Education in Formal and Non-formal Education	(decentralized) (on-going)

At the request of the Government of Maldives, UNDP, Maldives and Unesco, Paris, this Office has assisted to recruit a consultant Dr. Chaiyong Brahmawong to formulate a project proposal MDV/88/008 Distance Education. The consultant visited Maldives from 3 to 25 June 1989 and prepared a project document in the following three parts:

1. The project document on Distance Education for Non-Formal Education in the Republic of Maldives.

2. The project document on Infrastructure for Distance Education in the Republic of Maldives, and

3. A Five Year Plan for Non-formal Education in the Republic of Maldives.

The Project has been forwarded to Unesco, Paris, on 28 September 1989 for finalizing at the request of UNDP, Male, Maldives.

UNESCO'S ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Unesco's principal collaborator in that region is UNDP and it operates mainly through the Inter-Country Programme. Following is a list of on-going projects :

1. RAS/81/012 - Secondary Technical and Vocational Curriculum :

10 Pacific countries participated in what was universally judged to be a highly successful project which prepared curriculum, teachers manuals and even some bilingual glossaries for Home Economics, Commercial Studies and Industrial Arts up through Form 5.

2. RAS/86/053 - Pacific Schools Management :

This project covers 8 Pacific States and targets school inspectors and primary headteachers. Emphasis on a widespread phenomenon, that of multigrade or composite schools, the project produced two manuals, one for multiclass teachers and the other, a standardized appraisal manual for primary head teachers.

3. RAS/86/058 - Pacific Educational Testing :

Helping the Pacific States through the transition from their total dependence on the Pacific Option of the New Zealand Secondary School Certificate and University Entrance - training of examiners ; preparation and trialling of all core subject exam papers ; test item bank ; standardized achievement tests ; classroom diagnostic testing.

Two related tasks are worth mentioning in this connection. The first is that, pursuant to work carried out by Unesco to highlight the phenomenon of "hidden illiteracy", the South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment, to whom the project is sub-contracted, will be shortly commencing a research study of primary student test results to pinpoint reading deficiencies.

The second is that the Board will be building on a proposal put by Unesco to develop its capacity to undertake applied research and to store it in a modern networked data system. This idea is important because while they need research as much as anyone, almost no Pacific State can afford to train and maintain educational research

specialists on its own. The Board generates a great deal of extremely revealing performance data simply in the natural course of its work. Making it possible to tap that research on a need and pay-as-you-go basis has the potential to greatly enrich educational decision making in the Pacific.

4. RAS/89/014 - Pacific Educational Publishing :

The two major causes of poor quality primary education in the Pacific are poorly trained and back-stopped teachers and the absence of books - relevant either English language or vernacular books. This project addresses the latter problem. Most multi and bilateral curriculum projects in the Pacific fail to achieve the desired impact because they are not printed and distributed to the schools.

This project will promote regional textbook publishing, further promote improved methods of cost recuperation and unit cost reduction through the ratification of the Florence Convention, the use of cardboard offset printing plates, bulk purchase of basic supplies etc. The project will be Unesco's centre-piece Pacific project contributing to the International Literacy Year and Education for All.

5. RAS/86/051 - Science and Technology Education :

This project has introduced the "science for all" philosophy to this region for the first time. To the unitiated, this approach is important because it radically changes how science is taught. It emphasizes process over content (how one learns) ; the community over the textbook (culture and the environment over abstractions) ; and the student over the teacher. Among its many demonstrated advantages, the "science for all" approach reduces the dependence on expensive laboratories and expendable materials. We are focussing on teacher training first and on encouraging them to write their own lessons instead of relying solely on textbooks.

6. PREMISIS - Educational Management of Information Systems :

This micro-computer based management system has been successfully piloted in the Pacific. In addition to creating a badly needed institutional memory and data base, it reduces the negative impact of the all too-frequent phenomenon of high staff turn-over rates resulting from emigration and transfer and because it offsets the limited reliability of data collected by Pacific Island State Ministry staff who, because of their many responsibilities, often lack a full grasp of any individual one.

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION FOR THE ARAB STATES (UNEDBAS)

In the Arab Region, there are few islands which are not sovereign countries but a part within a country or physically separated such as : Sudan, YAR and PDRY etc. UNEDBAS during 1990 wil consult with the countries concerned and develop specific projects to improve the social and economic services in these islands.

UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION (UIE)

In the field of literacy and post-literacy, both in our research and training seminar, all the "big island developing countries" have participated, more particularly in the post-literacy seminars and in our specialists in residence programme.

Among the "small island developing countries", unfortunately only Fiji and Santa Lucia have participated so far.

For the orientation seminar to be held in November 1990, Seychelles and Maldives, who have been invited several times but declined our invitation, will be invited again, as well as Capo Verde.

These seminars and the specialists in residence programme are intended for national specialists in the field of post-literacy. The focus, this year, will be the development of evaluation and monitoring procedures.

ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The Division of Ecological Sciences is dealing with island ecosystems including both small islands and island states. The MAB Programme's main attention in this area concerns integrated resources management and sustainable development.

Under MAB auspices, "INSULA" the International Scientific Council for Islands Development, has recently been created. This non-governmental organization aims to promote the horizontal exchange of experience and expertise among islands and islanders in view of their sustainable development.

In co-operation with Unesco and the national authorities, INSULA will organize in 1991 an International Symposium on the theme : "New Technologies for Islands Development" possibly in Sicily (Italy) or in the Azores (Portugal). Small island states development problems will be considered particularly during this Conference.

CULTURE

Co-operation with the Maldives

Cultural Heritage

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Consultative Services

Under the Regular Programme 1984/85 three consultant missions were organized by CH as follows:

- 2 weeks in Noonu Atoll in order to identify the needs in the field of archaeological excavations and conservation of the site (cost: US$2,500);

- 2 weeks to the Boduthakurufaanú Memorial in order to identify and propose a restoration project of this monument (cost: US$6,000);

- 3 weeks to the island of Utheem in order to carry out a technical study of the historic monuments on the island (cost: US$5,900).

Under the Regular Programme for 1986/87, consultative services (two-week) were provided in connection with the creation of the National Laboratory for the conservation of cultural property (US$5,210). During his mission, the consultant collaborated with the National Centre for Linguistics and Historical Research in the drafting of a UNDP project document to include elements of conservation of historic buildings, development of a conservation laboratory and training of specialists.

Financial contribution

A contribution amounting to US$2,500 was provided to the Maldives for the publication of a dictionary in Divehi language in 1986.

Training

Under the Regular Programme 1984/85, Unesco provided a financial contribution to the National Research Laboratory for Cultural Property (NRLC), Lucknow, India, to enable two specialists from the Maldives to participate in the six-week course organized on stone and wood conservation (cost: US$3,000).

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

Under the Participation Programme for 1984/85, a financial contribution of US$10,000 was awarded to assist the Maldives in the excavation and survey of historical sites.

Under the Participation Programme for 1986/87, a financial contribution of US$10,000 was awarded to enable the purchase of equipment for the creation of a new conservation laboratory.

Under the Participation Programme for 1988/89, a financial contribution of US$10,000 was granted to the Maldives for the undertaking of excavations of historical sites.

POSSIBLE FUTURE UNDP PROJECT

A draft project document for "The conservation of historic buildings and the conservation laboratory" is under preparation and will be submitted to the Government in due course.

World Heritage Fund

Contribution of US $4,600 in 1989 for the reformulation of the Tentative List.

State of Co-operation with SRI LANKA

General/For record :

Sri Lanka is State Party to the following of the three international conventions in the field of physical cultural heritage:

- Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972); year of acceptance 1980

- Convention on the Means fo Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); year of acceptance 1981.

6 properties of the country are included in the World Heritage List.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE CULTURAL TRANGLE OF SRI LANKA.

Among the six properties there are the three cities of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruva and Kandy. They are forming what has come to be called the Cultural Triangle of Sri Lanka. Approved by the General Conference at its 20th Session in 1978, an international campaign was launched in 1980 to safeguard the outstanding monuments and sites in the Cultural Triangle.

The Campaign is still in process.

A Master Plan involving excavations as well as preservation foresaw budgetary requirements of over $40 million. The Government has recently estimated the cost of the remaining work at $1 million. During the present biennium the 7th meeting of the Campaign Working Group took place in March 1988.

1. Regular Programme 1988-1989

- Consultancy Services
  10 days mission to Sri Lanka to advise on promotion and fund raising activities for the International Safeguarding Campaign (ISC) (May 1989) ($9,100).

- Training

State of Co-operation with PAPUA NEW GUINEA

General/For record :

Papua New Guinea is not state party to any of the three international conventions (1954, 1970, 1972) in the field of physical cultural heritage.

1. Regular Programme 1988-1989

   - Financial Contribution:
     $2,000 for participation of one person in the ACU training seminar on Historic Architecture

2. UNDP/Unesco Project

No Unesco activity under this source of finance in 1988-89.

3. Other extra-budgetary Projects

No projects have been financed from other sources.

COMMUNICATION

The following outlines Unesco Communication activities in the Pacific from 1970 to the present.

1970-71 Under UNDP (AIBD) project RAS/68/535 a Unesco expert conducted training in radio production and journalism in a number of Pacific island countries.

1975 UNDP project SAM/73/002 - Unesco expert stationed in Western Samoa for three year period - conducted training of local personnel for staffing of Western Samoa Broadcasting Service.

1977 UNDP project TUV/77/004 - Transmission equipment, training, for newly established Republic, Tuvalu.

1979 UNDP project KIR/79/001 - Unesco expert stationed in Kiribati for two years - established news operation, conducted training in news and broadcast production and related areas.

1984 IPDC project 350/TUV/51 - Equipment for upgrading broadcast studios of Radio Tuvalu.

1985 IPDC project PACBROAD - Unesco inputs for three years to 1988 - Unesco broadcasting training expert stationed at Apia and Suva. Jointly funded with FES (now conducted by FES).

1986 IPDC project Tonga Community Broadcasting Development project Establishment of FM network using Unesco developed units of equipment. Three years.

1986-87 Niue FM project - small project funded under Regular Programme - provided Unesco units of equipment for FM coverage of island.

1988 PACJOURN - Pacific Journalism Training and Development of the Printed Media - Regional FIT project funded by BMZ - 13 countries. three years. Coordinator based in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

1989 IPDC project - Western Samoa Rural Radio - national project - one year.

International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Please find below a list of the IPDC national projects in island developing countries.

AFRICA

PDC/4 MAG/12	Madagascar: Assistance to National News Agency of Madagascar (ANTA)	US $ 20.000
PDC/6 STP/001	Sao Tome & Principe: Assistance with the maintenance of radio equipment	US $ 11.400
PDC/7/ CVI/001	Cape Verde: Development of communication	US $ 35.000
PDC/7 COI/001	Comoros: Development of communication	US $ 61.200
PDC/7 MAG/001	Madagascar: Development of News Agency	US $ 30.000
PDC/7 STP/001	Sao Tome & Principe: Development of Radio	US $ 30.000
PDC/7 SEY/OO1	Seychelles: Radio monitoring and News Service	US $ 15.000

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PDC/5 MDV/11	Maldives: National Information Agency	US $ 50.000

PDC/5 TUV/18	Tuvalu: Boradcasting Development and Training	US $ 50.000
PDC/7 MAL/001	Malaysia: IPTAR Group Training	US $ 25.000
PDC/8 INS/01	Indonesia: A development-oriented feature service for the rural press	US $ 36.000
PDC/5 TUV/18	Tuvalu: Broadcasting Development and Training	US $ 50.000
PDC/9 MDV/01	Maldives: Computerization of Divehi	US $ 36.000
PDC/9 PHI/02	Philippines: Philippine press Institute	US $ 32.000
PDC/9 SRL/01	Sri Lanka: Arthur Clarke Centre for Modern Technologies	US $ 32.000
PDC/10 NEP/01	Maldives: Television programme production	US $ 60.000

LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN

PDC/4 JAM/19	Jamaica: Creative production and training centre for television and radio (CPTC)	US $ 99.000
PDC/8 BAR/01	Barbados: Upgrading of TV facilities of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation	US $ 25.000

PDC/8 HAI/01	Haiti: Development of a programme for the production and promotion of printed and audio-visual materials	US $ 30.000
PDC/8 STL/01	Saint-Lucia: Improvement of studio production facilities at Radio St. Lucia	US $ 25.000
PDC/8 STV/01	St. Vincent & the Grenadines: Establishment of a radio education unit for the Minsitry of Education	US $ 25.000
PDC/9 STK/01	Saint-Christopher & Nevis: Improvement of radio production facilities of the Government Broadcasting Service	US $ 32.000

SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT

La Section des dons et du programme d'entraide a négocié deux projets concernant les îles du Pacifique :

1. "Pacific Video Training Programme (PACVIDEO)" 1989-1991. Cours de formation en video dans les îles du Pacifique dispensés par le Media Training Centre de la Commission Sud Pacifique.
   Coût du projet : 425,000 US$ financés par le Gouvernement australien.

2. "Pacific Journalism Training and Development of Printed Media (PACJOURN)". Les îles qui participent à ce programme sont les suivantes : Belau, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Salomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa.
   Le coût total du projet, financé par la République fédérale d'Allemagne, et de 1.007,835 US$ pour la période 1989-1991.

Néanmoins, la plupart des activités entreprises par l'Unesco en faveur des îles des pays en développement sont financées au titre du programme ordinaire. A ce propos, on peut citer deux exemples récents d'actions de l'Unesco en faveur de ces îles :

Il s'agit :

- Dans le cadre du programme pour 1990-1995 des "Etudes prospectives du développement", l'accent sera mis sur "l'interaction dynamique entre la naissance de la population, le changement, la technologie et la formation et l'enseignement" dans les petites îles et les pays enclavés.

- En outre, l'Unesco a l'intention de créer une unité spéciale chargée des petits pays.

United Nations Population Fund

UNFPA continues to be the only agency assisting population programmes and activities in several countries/territories of the English-speaking Caribbean. For many year UNFPA was active in 18 countries only until 1989, when the Netherlands Antilles was added as the nineteenth territory to the countries served in the UNFPA office based in Jamaica.

UNFPA has supported population activities in the Caribbean since 1969. The sub-regionally countries have strongly demonstrated their appreciation of the interrelationship of population factors and development planning efforts, and a strong commitment to population programmes. Over the past two decades, UNFPA assistance amounted to over $ 22 million and covered substantive areas spanning all workplan categories.

In the long term, the main focus of UNFPA support has been to contribute to the strengthening of institutional capacity and human resources. Accordingly, in addition to strengthening the government counterpart agencies and departments, regional institutions and NGOs such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation Limited (CFPA), among others, have received UNFPA assistance. Wherever feasible, project execution has been entrusted to the governments or NGOs within the countries such as FPAs, church groups, etc., with appropriate technical and financial support.

Numerous training activities were undertaken in-country, in the sub-region and elsewhere in the fields of FLE, fp service delivery and counselling, data collection and research, etc., through in-service courses, sub-regional meetings, workshops and conferences, and Fellowships overseas. Opportunities have been provided to personnel working in the population-related fields to serve as consultants or experts and to participate in international and inter-regional conferences. Efforts have been made to integrate population education components into other development sectors (e.g. agriculture) through existing extension services.

With a view to promoting Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), programmes were organised to facilitate sharing of experiences and exchange of expertise under UNFPA projects within the sub-region.

UNFPA has helped diversify method choice in contraception by the provision of injectable contraceptives in the sub-region, in addition to other contraceptive supplies.

Two decades of innovative population programmes have had a tangible impact on growth patterns in the Caribbean sub-region. The average annual growth rate has been reduced from 2.1% in 1973 to 1.4%. The total fertility rate has declined from 4.3 to 2.9 and the infant mortality rate from 70 to 57. The achievements of the Caribbean are even more impressive when compared to the averages for all the developing regions of the world. However, these figures mask the sharp contrasts within the Region.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Telecommunications development is limited with a telephone density of 2.7 subscriber lines per 100 inhabitants. There is a Standard B earth station for the international traffic.

Presently, a project to link the two islands of Sao Tome and Principe through a digital radio link has been completed within the framework of project FIT 9/STP/85/01 financed by the African Development Bank and assisted by ITU.

A Telecommunication Master Plan was prepared in 1989 and approved by the Government and ITU.

AMERICAS

Some actions that have been taken with respect to the island states in the Caribbean area are along the same lines as the factors referred to under "recognizing" of the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/43/189 of 31 January 1989. Some examples are :

- assistance to countries of the Caribbean in times of disaster as well as efforts to strengthen ties between the ITU and the regional disaster preparedness office;

- assistance in dealing with the problems caused by shortage of administrative personnel (assistance with training, providing experts, etc.);

- due to the smallness of some of the countries, a regional approach to some problems is being examined, e.g. regional monitoring facilities and regional cooperation in frequency management.

It is worth noting that the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989 decided to extend its regional presence with one ITU Area Representative for the Caribbean region. The specialist should be in post in Bridgetown, Barbados by the end of 1990.

ASIA AND PACIFIC

As for the Americas region above, the 1989 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference also approved the creation of the post of ITU Area Representative for the South Pacific Island States. The specialist should be in post in Suva, Fiji by the end of 1990.

ITU assistance to Island Developing Countries in the South Pacific region during 1989 was provided through two regional ITU/UNDP projects :

RAS/86/119 - Telecommunications Development

RAS/86/190 - Telecommunications Training

Both projects provided support to the following fourteen island countries : Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa.

A new ITU/UNDP project has been proposed for 1990/91 :

RAS/88/079 - South Pacific Regional Telecommunications.

During 1989, the Caribbean programme comprised a total of 37 projects, of which 29 were country-level projects and eight were regional projects exclusively covering the English-speaking Caribbean (RLA P60 series). The remainder comprised projects with residual budgets and/or activities rephased from previous years.

In terms of UNFPA inputs, for the first time the total delivery exceeded the one million dollar mark (and probably reached $1.5 million). This compares to an estimated delivery of about $900,000 in 1988 and $953,518 in 1984. This higher level of implementation was made feasible by total allocations of over two million dollars for 1989, including rephasals and new approvals. This would indicate that, for future years, 'front loading' of programmes is unavoidable if a minimum level of activity and implementation rate is to be assured. This will be kept in mind when preparing the first Caribbean Sub-regional Population Programme later in 1990.

Decennial censuses in the Region are to be conducted during 1990 and 1991; the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda and Trinidad and Tobago in 1990 and Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis and St. Lucia in 1991. The Cayman Islands completed its census in 1989.

Strong efforts were made in 1989 to encourage the governments of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, which had earlier adopted population policies, to implement those policies more actively. It was gratifying to note that some other countries in the Region such as the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos are contemplating the formulation of population policies. The UNFPA field office has arranged for preliminary discussions with the governments concerned to assist them in identifying specific goals and activities relevant to the individual country's situation.

UNFPA's 20th anniversary was marked in several countries. The UNFPA Director for the Caribbean was interviewed on several occasions by the press, radio and television. UNFPA-supported population programmes and activities were featured many times in the media. The Declaration of the Amsterdam Forum was widely disseminated to the governments, the media, NGOs, etc., and commentaries published in newspapers after the Forum.

Among the major programme concerns of the Region is the high out-migration of skilled nationals to countries such as the USA and Canada, estimated at about 60,000 annually. Unemployment rates continue to be high. The strengthening and management of fp services and institutionalisation of family life education are other areas of concern. Adolescent sexuality and teenage pregnancy continue to be a matter of serious concern in many countries in the Region; an average of about 30% of births occur to teenage girls (less than 19 years of age). Finally, HIV infection and AIDS is a growing and serious preoccupation in the Region.

ASSISTANCE TO ANGUILLA

The total population is estimated at 7,000 (1985 estimates). The total fertility rate is 2.0 and GNP per capita $630.

By the end of 1989, UNFPA assistance to Anguilla had totalled $158,770 in the area of FLE and strengthening of fp services with particular emphasis on the development of integrated youth services.

Activities were satisfactorily concluded in 1989. FLE is now taught in all six primary schools and in the higher grades of secondary school. After-school sessions are conducted in community youth clubs and include role-playing and theatrical performances. AIDS-related education is incorporated in the FLE. Peer counselling sessions were conducted in health centres and schools. Skills training under the programme was considered to be very effective and of high quality.

Within the context of the forthcoming sub-regional programme, it is expected that further UNFPA support will be sought in the FLE/FP areas.

ASSISTANCE TO ANTIGUA

The total population is estimated at 60,000, the TFR is 2.0 and the GNP $2,030 (1985 estimates).

By the end of 1989, UNFPA had provided a total of $432,053 to Antigua, partially in the field of FLE and FP services for adolescents, but primarily for IEC for youth and peer counselling/youth health services. Training workshops were held for FLE trainers and peer counsellors. Personnel problems appear to have hindered the revitalisation of adolescent health centres. US AID, CFPA and IPPF have been supporting various activities, including contraceptive supplies, training and studies on FP topics.

ASSISTANCE TO THE BAHAMAS

The total population is estimated at 230,000, the TFR is 2.5 and GNP $4,260 (1985 estimates).

By 1989, a total of $45,021 had been expended by UNFPA in the Bahamas, mainly in the sectors of demographic analysis and a contraceptive prevalence survey. The latter has now been completed and the results are available. In response to interest expressed by the Government, a consultant will visit the Bahamas in early 1990 to assist in the formulation of a population policy.; and this will be followed-up as necessary. It is expected that a new request for fp services/FLE will be forthcoming.

ASSISTANCE TO BARBADOS

The total population is estimated at 253,000, the TFR is 1.9 and GNP $4,260 (1985 estimates).

By 1989, UNFPA had expended a total of $1,086,415, principally in the sector of MCH/FP and population education. Implementation of the FLE project due to start in 1989 was delayed due to the non-availability of the counterpart project director. A revised workplan will be presented in early 1990 to facilitate implementation of the project.

ASSISTANCE TO BERMUDA

The total population is estimated at 66,000, the TFR is 1.7 and the GNP $13,320 (1985 estimates).

By 1988, UNFPA had supported Bermuda in the amount of $7,666, of which the majority funded continuing education in family health nursing. There are currently no plans for future UNFPA-funded activities.

ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The total population is estimated at 13,000, the TFR at 2.9 and the GNP per capita at $$2,600.

By the end of 1989, UNFPA had expended nearly $180,000 in BVI in MCH/FP and IEC. The most recent activities include the establishment of an adolescent health clinic and several peer counselling training programmes were established. FLE curricula for primary schools have been developed and teachers trained under the Carnegie-funded FLE programme. A vigorous AIDS programme launched in 1988 is reported to have increased condom use.

However, several activities proposed under the ongoing UNFPA project were not implemented, such as the setting up of a clinic in Virgin Gorda, introduction of FLE in primary schools, expansion of the parent effectiveness training programme and workshops for youth officers in peer counselling. A request for an extension of FP/FLE activities has been received through PAHO/WHO and is under consideration.

A consultant was fielded to identify areas and assist the Government in the formulation of population/development policies, to be pursued during 1990.

ASSISTANCE TO CAYMAN ISLANDS

The total population is estimated at 20,000, the TFR at 2.5 and the GNP $2,060 (1985 estimates).

UNFPA has not funded activities in the Cayman Islands for some years, although $90,421 was expended in a project on FP and genetic counselling. However, discussions are underway concerning the strengthening of national capacities for data collection and analysis, including interpretation. Complementary inputs from UNFPA and UNDP are foreseen in a proposal to be submitted in 1990.

ASSISTANCE TO DOMINICA

The total population is estimated at 83,000, the TFR at 4.2 and the GNP $960. Until 1989, Dominica was a priority country.

By the end of 1989, UNFPA had supported population activities in Dominica in the amount of just over $1.0 million, primarily to improve FP services and strengthen health/FLE for secondary school children. A youth centre was renovated with assistance from youth receiving FLE training and FLE counselling workshops were held for youth workers, public health nurses and secondary school teachers. Seminars on AIDS and teenage pregnancy were conducted for women and AIDS information was incorporated into all training activities. A draft FLE policy was presented to the Government for approval. Contraceptive supplies were distributed by US AID/IPPF and UNFPA/PAHO.

A population policy implementation project was approved in early 1990. It is expected that a new request for FP/FLE services will be submitted to UNFPA.

ASSISTANCE TO GRENADA

The total population is estimated at 100,000, the TFR at 3.4 and GNP at $1,160.

Up to and including 1990, UNFPA has allocated $388,928 to projects in Grenada. Most of this amount covers activities relating to the expansion of FP services and FLE. However, implementation of this project has suffered due to difficulties in recruiting local project personnel; and problems with the youth programmes. A reported shortage of condoms due to inadequate/defective supplies from IPPF was remedied through PAHO under the National AIDS Programme. Complaints have apparently been received concerning the possible side-effects of Depo Provera; accordingly, the Fund will investigate the possibility of supplying Noristerat injectables.

UNFPA is currently appraising a request for assistance in population policy implementation for possible approval in 1990.

ASSISTANCE TO GUYANA

The total population is estimated at 953,000, the TFR at 3.6 and GNP at $380 per capita.

To date, UNFPA has provided assistance to Guyana in the amount of $455,790, expended on fertility surveys, FLE and FP delivery. The most recent project, executed by the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association under the auspices of IPPF, concluded in 1989.

During discussions with Government officials in connection with the Social Impact Amelioration Programme (SIMAP) in April 1989, UNFPA suggested that human resources development and planning, a contraceptive prevalence survey and a study on the status of women would be special areas for potential UNFPA support as part of Guyana's forthcoming programme formulation. This would be in addition to the strengthening of personnel skills and FP service delivery facilities through the GRPA.

Given the particular circumstances prevailing in Guyana, it is likely that UNFPA will substantially increase its level of support to the country during the coming phase of programming.

ASSISTANCE TO JAMAICA

The total population is estimated at 2,358,000, the TFR at 3.4 and GNP at $890 per capita.

Jamaica has received support from the Fund in the amount of $6.8 million over the last twenty years. This assistance has been divided among various sectors, notably fertility surveys, census and data collection, FLE and FP for youth and contraceptive supplies, IEC and women.

The overall performance of the UNFPA-funded Government population programme appears to have been satisfactory. A survey in 1989 estimated that contraceptive prevalence at 54.6%, higher in rural than in urban areas. In 1989, Jamaica had the largest single programme in the sub-region at over $800,000 with an implementation rate of 67%.

ASSISTANCE TO MONTSERRAT

The total population is estimated at 12,000, the TFR at 2.4 and GNP at $2,360 per capita.

UNFPA assistance to Montserrat has been in the amount of $81,932, allocated to projects in the area of FLE.

ASSISTANCE TO ST. KITTS

The total population is estimated at 46,000, the TFR at 3.9 and GNP per capita at $1,390.

The total amount of UNFPA assistance to St. Kitts over the past two decades is $625,930 in the sectors of FLE and FP services, with emphasis on adolescents. The latest project concluded in 1989. Peer counselling workshops were held and contraceptive supplies provided.

ASSISTANCE TO ST. LUCIA

The total population is estimated at 130,000, the TFR at 4.4 and the GNP at $1,210.

St. Lucia has received a total of $852,717 from UNFPA for population projects in the areas of FP and adolescent services, FLE and population education programmes for parents. A new proposal aimed at the institutionalisation of FLE in the formal education sector is being reviewed and a project for the implementation of a population policy was recently approved.

ASSISTANCE TO ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The total population is estimated at 110,000, the TFR at 4.3 and the per capita GNP at $840.

St. Vincent has received assistance from UNFPA in the amount of $796,953 to improve the national family planning system and provide FLE programmes for parents and children.

ASSISTANCE TO SURINAME

The total population is estimated at 375,000, the TFR at 3.6 and the per capita GNP at $2,570.

Suriname has received UNFPA assistance in the amount of $699,657. Most of the allocated funds have been expended in the sectors of FLE/FP. A proposal for demographic training is currently being considered.

ASSISTANCE TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The total population is estimated at 1,185,000, the TFR at 2.9 and the GNP per capita at $3,000.

UNFPA assistance has so far amounted to $623,057. This has primarily covered the sectors of data collection and analysis. Government views on the provision of FP services through official programmes have been conservative;

and proposals for the formulation of population policy have not advanced as expected. A project proposal for AIDS education in schools is soon to be submitted and further proposals are likely to be formulated as part of the Government's health plan 1990-1993.

ASSISTANCE TO TURKS AND CAICOS

The total population is estimated at 8,000, the TFR is 4.9 and the GNP per capita $680.

Turks and Caicos have received $47,775 from UNFPA for projects in the area of strengthening MCH/FP services and FLE. The forthcoming sub-regional programme may include proposals for peer counselling/FLE for the large number of Haitian immigrants in the islands, incorporating a strong AIDS component.

ASSISTANCE TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UNFPA has been supporting population programmes in the Dominican Republic since 1969 and has provided over $10 million in assistance. Its support has been directed towards projects executed by CONAPOFA, the leader institution in the population field in the government sector, through MCH/FP service delivery projects, to population education through the Ministry of Education and, more recently, sex education projects through the NGO Profamilia.

Of the $10.2 million given to the Dominican Republic, approximately one million dollars was approved for data collection activities and a number of small short-term projects such as a contraceptive prevalence survey on male contraceptive practice.

UNFPA-fielded Programme Review and Strategy Development Mission recently visited the Dominican Republic to assess past and present activities in the population field and make suggestions for the formulation of the country's forthcoming and first ever comprehensive population programme. It is anticipated that future UNFPA assistance will play a more assertive role than in the past, with considerable emphasis on the strengthening of institutions in the field and the enhancement of national capacity and human resources.

ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

The total population is estimated at 6.5 million, the TFR at 4.42 and the GNP per capita at $360.

By the end of 1989, UNFPA had expended nearly $15.4 million in Haiti, principally in the MCH/FP sector. Training of medical, paramedical and other personnel in family planning, prenatal care, and programme management and administration constituted an important portion of UNFPA's activities.

Haiti is a priority country for UNFPA assistance and is the only least developed country in the region. UNFPA has proposed for possible approval in 1990 to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of $10 million over a five-year period.

ASSISTANCE TO CUBA

With a population of 10,468,661 the annual population increase rate in Cuba is 1.08 percent. The total fertility rate, which reached its lowest level in 1981 with 1.61, it increased again in 1988 to 1.88.

UNFPA has supported population activities in Cuba since 1974 with a four-year programme of support to the maternal and child health and to teaching and research in population dynamics. The programme was extended until 1979, when a second our-year programme (1979-1982) was approved with a new component to support the 1981 population and housing census.

On the basis of the findings and recommendations of a mission, UNFPA continued assistance with a third programme covering a four-year period (1986-1989) in the amount of $2.4 million. Under their programme, UNFPA concentrated its assistance in the areas of family planning services and population and communication with additional support to training and research aimed at the further integration of population factors into the planning and implementation of socioeconomic development plans.

A new country programme to assist Cuba with a comprehensive programme in the amount of $4 million over a five year-period has been approved by the UNFPA Programme Committee and will be presented to the Governing Council in June 1990. The main objectives of the country programme for 1990-1994 are: a) contribute to the incorporation of regional integrated population analysis in the planning of development programmes to respond adequately to local needs; b) contribute to a population distribution adequate to socioeconomic regional development through the formulation of regional population policy recommendations; c) contribute to decreasing unwanted pregnancies through the provision of maternal-child health and family planning programmes focused on high risk groups; and d) contribute to the improvement of information, education and communication activities directed to men and women to enhance their right to control fertility in a responsible way focusing programmes at specific high risk groups.

Report on measures taken by UNFPA in favour of Island Developing Countries

The South Pacific Region

Countries in the South Pacific Region have a narrow economic resource base and they are vulnerable to natural hazards. Development problems are formidable and the potential for development is quite limited. As in many other countries, demographic trends are closely interrelated with the islands socio-economic development. Among the salient population problems in the region the following have been prominent.

(1) The declining mortality rate coupled with high fertility has resulted in very high dependency ratio. In Polynesia, for instance, the percentage of people under age 15 and over age 65 is 91.6; it is 84.1 percent for Melanesia and 79.8 percent for micronesia. This has resulted with extremely youthful population and the majority of the Pacific Islands are facing the challenge of absorbing an increasing number of youth entering the labour force.

(2) High fertility, averaging 4-6 live births per women in some of the countries, has led to increase maternal morbidity and mortality as well as infant mortality. Although mortality rates vary between the regions, urban and rural areas, social and ethnic groups and the sexes, some estimates indicate high rates as 400 per 1,000 live births in very remote areas.

(3) While internal migration has resulted in high urban growth rates, international migration has contributed to the lack of indigenous technical and professional expertise particularly at mid and upper career levels.

(4) The annual population growth rate is relatively high, ranging from 2.3 percent to (Papua New Guinea) to 3.5 (Solomon Islands). Over 5.5 million people have inhabited half a million square kilometers of land; if the current growth rate is maintained the population of the region would double in less than 20 years. The population dynamics which generates economic, social and demographic consequences (including effects on labour force, unemployment education, health and social services etc.) have been recognized by governments of the region and concerns about these consequences have been growing.

In order to help governments of the South pacific region address their population and development related problems, UNFPA has been, since the early 70's lending support in the areas of: population education, information and communication; maternal and child health care and family planning; data collection and analysis; policy formulation and integrated population and development planning. Out of some 22 island countries, the Fund has been providing support to 12. Currently, there are 43 on going projects with a total allocation of $5,283,831. In addition sub-regional programmes are being supported in the following areas: Population, Human resources and Development Planning; Training in Census, Demography and Population Statistics; and Population Education.

Moreover and in view to forging regional capability in management, monitoring population related programmes, UNFPA has been supporting,since 1979 the South Pacific Commission which is providing technical assistance and advisory services in data collection, processing, analysis and utilization of demographic and population data. Sub-regional and in-country training courses,

technical workshops, seminars and internships have also been provided; the development and dissemination of regional population information and standardization of population statistics have been promoted.

As a result, awareness of population and development linkage has increased among policy makers and planners. Subsequently, several South Pacific Island countries have now embarked on the formulation of population policies and some have established Population Co-ordination Committees (Cook Island, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa) . All island countries have had at least one census undertaken. Furthermore, the data base has been improved. For instance, there is excellent data availability for six Pacific countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshalls, Tonga Western Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands).

Future plans include: engendering technical capability in effective utililization of demographic data and the incorporation of population issues into development planning; support to the improvement of technical skills and competence in integrated planning; enhancement of the status of women through strengthening women's organizations and grass-root networks; expanding the scope and upgrading of MCH/FP and IEC programmes.

International Telecommunication Union

AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

The Cape Verde Islands have a quite efficient telecommunications network comprising a Standard B earth station and an exchange for both national and international traffic.

The present need is for extension of the international exchange circuits and the earth station to satisfy the increasing international traffic.

The Cape Verde authorities would also like to extend the Marine Training Centre to train and recycle the telecommunications technical personnel. The assistance could consist of providing instructors and training material.

COMOROS

The situation is most unsatisfactory and the needs are enormous :

- There is no link with other countries in the region (Tanzania or Madagascar).
- There is no permanent international telecommunications service. The only link at the moment is with France via decametric waves which is an archaic system.
- There is need for an earth station and an international traffic exchange.
- A national training centre was established in July 1987 and a request for assistance made in November 1987.

- In general, the extension and automation of the equipment needs to be considered. Through its Special Voluntary Programme, ITU has arranged the transfer to Comoros of one refurbished telex exchange from Finland (400 lines) and one containerised telephone exchange from Norway (1 000 lines) to be commissioned in 1990.

- There is no Master Plan (a project document was prepared in 1989)

- There is no National Plan for Improvement of Maintenance (a study is expected to be carried out in 1990).

MADAGASCAR

The development of telecommunications is relatively modest and the quality of service quite insufficient (0.3 subscriber lines per 100 inhabitants). International calls are made through a Standard B earth station. The UNDP/ITU project MAG/85/007 has enabled the establishment of a national telecommunications Master Plan. On the basis of this Plan, a bankers meeting is proposed to be held for the financing of short-term projects included in the Master Plan.

It is interesting to note that, with the assistance of the ITU Special Voluntary Programme, some research activities have started to create some specific telecommunications equipment adapted to the country's needs.

Identified needs for assistance are :

- design of a National Plan for Improvement of Maintenance (NPIM), costing approximately US$ 140,000, and its subsequent implementation;

- establishment of a telecommunications applied research laboratory;

- upgrading of training

- improvement of management in P and T administration.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius has a relatively high telephone density in comparison to other African countries - 4.27 subscriber lines per 100 inhabitants and a telephone service demand satisfied at 60%. International traffic is routed through a Standard B earth station.

A telecommunication Master Plan was prepared by UNDP/ITU in 1987 and has been accepted by the Administration. The size of the network is projected to double by the year 2006.

Investment is required to relieve suppressed demand and network growth both for the national network and international service.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1989

RAS/86/119 (Principal activities only)

Cook Islands	-	Assistance in commercial accounting
	-	Presentation of a Telecommunication Master Plan which had been prepared earlier under the project
		Installation of TELMAN, a computerised telecommunication billing system
Federated States of Micronesia	-	Preparation of a Telecommunication Master Plan
Fiji	-	Assistance in cable planning
Kiribati	-	Consultancy on switchboard operations
Marshall Islands	-	International negotiations and financial analysis of proposals for a project telecommunication development
Palau	-	Installation of TELMAN, a computerised telecommunication billing system
Tonga	-	Technical evaluation of the tropospheric scatter system
	-	Preparation of a draft telecommunication act
	-	Study of telecommunication maintenance and operations practices and procedures
Western Samoa	-	Preparation of tender documents for a telecommunication investment project including radio systems, exchanges, computer equipment, line plant, vehicles and power plant
All countries	-	Submarine cable study

RAS/86/190 (Principal activities only)

Fiji	-	Telecommunication networks course
	-	External plant planning II course
	-	Telecommunications management efficiency course and seminar
Kiribati	-	Signalling systems course
	-	Satellite course
	-	Designing of job aids
	-	Telecommunications accounting system study
Marshall Islands	-	Cable fault location course
Solomon Islands	-	Telecommunication networks course
	-	Early bird to Intelsat VI course
	-	Phase locked loop course
	-	CCITT signalling system No 5 course
	-	Satellite system ground segment course
	-	Satellite system course (SCPC CFM DAMA)
	-	Installation of a prototype computerised frequency management system

3. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR 1990

The new project RAS/89/079 will combine the development and training activities of the two preceding projects. The work plan includes the following principal activities:

Cook Islands	-	On-the-job training in telecommunications accounting practices
	-	Commissioning of Aitutaki satellite earth station
Fiji	-	Management course and seminar
	-	Installation of a computerised frequency management system
Kiribati	-	Cable network planning course
	-	Cable fault location course
	-	Computer literacy course
	-	Preparation of a cable network plan for new hospital complex
Marshall Islands	-	Cable network planning course
	-	Cable fault location course
	-	Basic electronic course
	-	Digital techniques I and II courses
Nauru	-	Preparation of a cable nerwork plan for the whole island
Niue	-	Installation of TELMAN, a computerised telecommunication billing system
Palau	-	Basic electronics course
	-	Digital techniques course
Solomon Islands	-	On-the-job training in accounting
Tokelau	-	Digital techniques I and II courses
Tonga	-	Digital techniques I and II courses
	-	Cable fault location course
Tuvalu	-	Assistance with radio interference measurements and clearance
	-	Study of broadcasting antenna problems
Western Samoa	-	Digital techniques I and II courses
	-	Radio frequency interference investigations
	-	Satellite systems instrumentation course
	-	Digital techniques I and II courses

Note: In the case of training, the countries named identify venues, however, course participants included participants from other island countries.

Tonga	-	Digital fault finding course
	-	Cable fault location course
	-	Microprocessor processing course
	-	Microprocessor applications course
	-	Telecommunication systems course
	-	Preparation of a Telecommunication Master Plan
	-	Asset evaluation of satellite equipment, buildings plant and vehicles
Tuvalu	-	International accounting and settlements training and study
	-	Installation of TELMAN, a computerised telecommunication billing system
Western Samoa	-	Microwave systems course
	-	Satellite space segment course
	-	Phase locked loop course
	-	Cellular radio applications study
All countries	-	Radio propagation tests

EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST

BAHRAIN

Bahrain has well-developed telecommunications. It was recently connected to the main Arab peninsula by a causeway permitting road connections to Saudi Arabia and thereby to Asia and Europe.

Along this causeway, a new fibre optic link with Saudi Arabia will be put into operation in early 1990 - the first one in telecommunication advances in the Middle East.

CYPRUS

Cyprus has well-developed telecommunications. It is worth mentioning that Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation wishes to further develop broadcasting services through the preparation of a Master Plan and has requested ITU's participation. ITU has responded positively.

MALTA

Continued its road in modernizing its telecommunication sub-sector. Malta started implementing the first phase of its Master Plan (1988-1992) for which a loan amounting to US $ 48,110,000 was obtained from local banks and the European Bank for Development. Its modern international digital switching centre, as a part of this phase, was put into service in mid-1989 and the remaining implementation of this first phase continues smoothly.

In addition, ITU will assist Malta in computerizing its telecommunication services. To this end, an ITU expert has undertaken a mission and prepared a comprehensive proposal.